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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

The Commander-in-Chief's knowledge of and interest in the service was evidenced this week when he declined to sign the commission made out by the State Department designating "General John J. Pershing, USA-Ret." as the representative of the United States Army at the coronation of King George VI. President Roosevelt said, and the War Department confirmed, that the proper designation is "General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States." The general is an active officer, as all who know him will affirm!

* * *

Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, recognized the importance and gravity of the Navy's personnel situation, when he told Senator Davis that he will have the whole committee rather than a subcommittee consider his resolution to suspend the operation of the selection system until June 30, 1938. The service hopes the committee will begin such consideration at an early date.

* * *

No matter what the House subcommittee on deficiency appropriations decides regarding the Administration's recommendation that the reenlistment allowance be reenacted, they can rest assured that Representative Byron N. Scott will be prepared to bring up the same point of order that killed it earlier in the session. To continue to withhold this item of pay of enlisted men would be to perpetuate an injustice that never should have been allowed to start.

* * *

The corps of Washington correspondents regret the loss of Lt. Col. John B. Wogan, (FA), USA, who will leave the press section shortly to go to the First Field Artillery, Ft. Sill, Okla. His helpful guidance and cheerful cooperation have won the friendship of the newspaper men on duty in the Department.

* * *

Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commander of the General Headquarters Air Force, not only will gauge the progress his force has made in training and organization during the past year but he will be enabled to guide the program for the coming year as the result of the concentration of modern fighting planes on the West Coast next month.

* * *

The Reserve Officers' Association, Department of Virginia, elects Lt. Col. Jarvis Butler, Spec. Res., as president. Colonel Butler, who in "civilian" life is recorder of the Joint Board, chief clerk of the General Board of the Navy, secretary of the Joint Economy Board, and secretary of the Aeronautical Board, should know something about National Defense!

* * *

It is such acts as that of Capt. M. E. Jennings and his C Company, 2nd Chemical Regiment, in pulling a mired motorist
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Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, AC, lower right, who will supervise next month's concentration and exercises of units of his General Headquarters Air Force in California. Upper, left to right: Col. H. J. Knerr, AC, chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. G. C. Brant, commanding the Second Wing; and Brig. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding the First Wing. The planes are part of the Ninth Bombardment Group which will participate.

GHQ Air Force to Test Efficiency in Exercise

BY MAJ. GEN. FRANK ANDREWS,
Commanding the General Headquarters
Air Force

PLANS for the execution of the GHQ Air Force Exercise to be held on the West Coast during the month of May were issued during the past week. This exercise culminates the training of the year with practical tests of the efficiency of the GHQ Air Force under conditions as nearly identical as they can be made with those under which this unit would operate in time of war. Approximately 400 officers, 2600 enlisted men, and 250 airplanes will participate.

Probably the most outstanding feature in connection with this exercise is the employment for the first time of full strength units throughout the entire organization. In this connection it is interesting to note that while the GHQ Air Force under the present organization comprises four bombardment, two attack, and three pursuit groups, due to the existing shortages in personnel and airplanes, it will be necessary to gather together

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Expand National Guard

Work is rapidly going forward in the National Guard Bureau to authorize organization of 76 new units with 30 headquarters in 26 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Funds were appropriated by Congress in the 1937 Army Appropriation Bill for an increase of 5,000 officers and men, but due to the insufficiency of these funds the units could not be organized until the last quarter of the fiscal year. The same thing was true in 1936 when a similar increase could not be authorized until the last quarter.

The increase is being utilized to bring new units into existence and to bring up to date the basic development program of the National Guard which was laid down in 1923. Congress has never authorized funds to activate all the units considered essential for peace time training of the Guard. Even with the 5,000 increase which will go into effect shortly the National Guard will be still 10,000 officers and men short of the basic program laid down nearly 14 years ago, calling for 210,000 officers and men. It is expected that this will be partially remedied in the ap-

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Navy Selection Holiday On Committee Program

Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, viewing the Navy selection problem as a question of primary importance, has decided to have his full committee hold hearings on the matter, it was stated this week.

Senator James J. Davis revealed this week that when he was asked Senator Walsh to appoint a subcommittee to consider his resolution suspending for year operation of the Navy selection system to force an investigation, the chairman replied that the matter was of such importance that he wanted the full committee rather than a subcommittee to hear the matter. Chairman Walsh, Senator Davis said, believes that it should be considered in the near future.

No definite date has been set for the hearing as far as is known. Senator Walsh has been in Massachusetts all week, and the committee offices have received no word as yet from him in the matter. He has been deeply interested in the Navy's personnel problem for several years and since his appointment as chairman of the Naval Committee has gone into the question rather thoroughly. His principal concern is as to the mounting cost of the retired list and on Monday, just before leaving for the North, made an address on the floor of the Senate urging that retirements be curtailed.

Meanwhile, at the Navy Department, a report was being drafted on Representative J. William Ditter's bill suspending the operation of selection boards. The measure, a companion bill to Senator Davis', would prevent any selections being made until July 1, 1938. In the report, the Department probably will ignore the intent of the resolution—to force an investigation of the selection system and consideration of reforms—and will stress to the havoc it would play, for example, pointing out it would mean the Naval Academy class of 1910 would be retired without being considered by a selection board.

When the Navy Department submits a report on the Ditter resolution, Mr. Ditter and several members of the House Naval Committee will urge the committee to hold hearings on the bill. Moreover, Representatives Byron N. Scott, D. of Calif. and Melvin J. Mans, R. of Minn., members of the group, have started drafting bills to reform the selection system, and when they work out bills they intend to demand of Chairman Carl Vinson that he comply with the promise he made early in the session and agree to hold hearings on a personnel bill when presented and call for the General Board report.

Besides this prospect and the much likelier expectation for hearings by the Senate Naval Committee, there is agitation for a consideration of the problem by a joint congressional committee. Officials of the Air Defense League, who are pressing for Navy promotion reform, were in Washington during the past week working toward this end. Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., former Minister to Poland, and secretary of the League, conferred with a number of Senators and Congressmen during

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Newspaper Editors Discuss State of our National Defense; Laud Army

As armies go these days numerically, especially in Europe, that of the United States may not be especially impressive in size, but it is the best peace-strength force the country has ever had, military experts and newspaper editors agree. In the following editorials newspaper editors discuss some phases of our national defense, particularly praising the Army.

"Those really familiar with America's present army," says the Richmond, Va., *New Leader*, "agree that it is the best peace-strength force the nation ever has had."***

"The army now consists of 170,000 regular officers and men, 190,000 National Guardsmen and 95,000 reserve officers. If present plans are approved, this force would be increased by the addition of 150,000 enlisted reservists. This man-power not only is greater than before, but it is considered approximately twice as effective in comparison with World War forces of the same size, because of motor equipment and improved weapons. It can move faster and strike harder. A plan of industrial mobilization to support the defense structure also is a vital improvement perfected in recent years.

"No longer is the army a small force of highly trained regulars. The larger part of it is made up of officers and men who devote already a part of their time to military studies. If called upon, they would carry into the national defense a good knowledge of rapidly developing techniques. The National Guard carries out the function of the old-fashioned militia, since it can be used by State as well as Federal authority, but actually that component of the army is now equipped for first-line duty. Last summer Virginia's infantry brigade and field artillery regiment, only one day out of civilian pursuits, proved that it could move 300 miles per day without undue strain. Entire divisions of trained troops now can be mobilized in the Eastern States in less time than once was required to gather a battalion of militia.

"Many Americans disagree upon the methods for maintaining peace, but even those who think that armies are out-dated tools may take pride in the fact that since the nation must have an army, it has a good one."

"It is the duty of those the Government trains for the national defense to study conditions pertaining to warfare, keep abreast of advancement in armament and the situation in regard to essential materials, make plans and policies in anticipation of every possible contingency which can be foreseen, and to recommend measures of preparedness to sustain the initial shock of combat or convert the Nation's resources to military purposes," declares the Louisville, Ky., *Courier-Journal*.***

"Preparedness should be thorough, which is all the conservative military authorities desire, within the scope of the object for which we prepare; and peace measures outside the zones where insecurity has produced a theoretical state of war are cur-

Capital Ships vs. Air Attack

Following is a continuation from last week's *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of the text of the report of the sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defense of Great Britain on the vulnerability of capital ships to air attack:

IV.—ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE

26. In no part of our enquiry have we found more difficulty than in the assessment of the probable results of the anti-aircraft fire by which ships defend themselves against bombing attack. It is, of course, impossible to simulate in time of peace all conditions of war, and experiments carried out under peace conditions afford only a guide, from which it is easy to draw false deductions.

27. The Admiralty have provided us with figures, which cannot be more than estimates, as to the probable number of hits which anti-aircraft guns will be able to effect against attacking aircraft engaged in level bombing as shown by results hitherto obtained.

28. The Air Ministry, whilst agreeing with the method of estimating casualties that has been adopted, do not consider that it is sound to assume that the results obtainable can be assimilated to those likely to be obtained against actual bombing aircraft. We are disposed to agree that the unreal conditions under which anti-aircraft practice has hitherto taken place, although largely unavoidable, make it difficult, if not impossible, to accept any figures until much more information is available. It will be realized that any figures arrived at from peace-time practice will always be largely theoretical; only under war conditions, impossible to stimulate in peace, can there be completely satisfying test. But the difference between the two points of view can, we think, be considerably narrowed down by making, as we recommend, peace-time practice assimilate more closely to war conditions. To this end we think the Admiralty and the Air Ministry, for their joint benefit, should work in very close touch. The Staffs have arranged to carry out future practices designed to provide data as to the efficiency of anti-aircraft fire, and to consult together as to the conduct of these practices, many of them being of a highly technical nature.

29. Anti-aircraft fire to meet dive bombing and torpedo attack requires separate consideration. The Admiralty have developed special weapons to deal with this form of attack, and trials have been carried out over a considerable period.

30. We have been provided by the Admiralty with estimates of the number of hits likely to be obtained by anti-aircraft weapons against short-range attacks of this kind.

Whilst the Naval and Air Staffs are again agreed that the method of analysis used for the estimation of casualties is a reasonable one, they are not agreed that the results are applicable to the conditions to be expected in the Fleet in practice. Here, again, we see difficulty in accepting as firm figures deductions made from tests which took place under conditions necessarily very remote from those of war. It will probably always be extremely difficult in time of peace to simulate realistic attacks of these natures; the difficulties are even greater than in the case of the level bombing target. Whilst we invite the two Departments to cooperate as far as possible, we desire to record the impression which the evidence has left on our minds, that the steps taken by the Admiralty to engage short-range attack will result in a very powerful concentration of fire which must, though to what precise extent it is impossible to say, affect the accuracy and the morale of the attacker.

31. There are, however, various means by which attacking aircraft would attempt to gain a measure of surprise and so to reduce the likelihood of casualties. These are tactical methods of which the Services are fully aware, and we do not doubt that they will continue to experiment, and to cooperate in their practice.

Increase in Volume of Anti-Aircraft Fire

32. Whatever may be the precise figure to be allotted to the accuracy of the anti-aircraft fire, there can be no doubt as to the great volume of anti-aircraft fire which a number of ships can now develop, and the number of guns can still further be increased if found necessary. Those who rely for their criticisms of anti-aircraft fire merely on experience in the late war (we do not include the Air Ministry in this category) are working on a basis quite unreliable. Whilst, apart from increased speed and power of manoeuvre, aircraft remain as vulnerable as before, and the target they offer increases with their size, there have been great developments in numbers and calibres of guns, weight of shell, accuracy and rapidity of fire.

V.—WEIGHING THE BALANCE

New dangers met by new methods of defense

33. It is, of course, no new matter to the Admiralty to have to consider the vulnerability of ships in the light of some new weapon and to adopt new measures for their defense and protection. The last 40 years have seen the advent of the submarine, the torpedo and the mine. Each of these have had great effects on naval warfare, but new forms of attack have always, sooner or later, produced new forms of defense. The question is whether attack from the air, unlike the others, is incapable of being met. The work of the Committee on Air Defense Research is evidence of the efforts which are being made, in

tailing provocative factors. The peoples outside those zones are approaching the problem realistically. They are beginning to regard international peace as they do public health. Medical science has not eradicated disease; but it has succeeded admirably in establishing conditions conducive to health, isolating sources of infection and localizing contagion. But if public health measures were abandoned, the plagues would be back upon us. Prevention of another world war will be an achievement equal as well as analogous to what public health service has done. Preparedness and the peace movement are not at all incompatible when both are rational."

"When the airplane was developed and turned into a weapon of war the opinion was expressed frequently that the skill and ingenuity of the inventors and mechanics of the nation would devise a mechanism that would overcome the effects and the destructive power of the bombers," comments the Troy, N. Y., *Times-Record*. "Now the War Department has imparted the information that the Coast Artillery has perfected a gun that makes overhead spaces for an altitude of five miles absolutely untenable for aircraft. Our War Department now has a number of these batteries and they are distributed and installed at strategic ports. In addition they are portable and quickly brought into action. As an illustration a battery of four guns can be transported over an ordinary highway at the rate of 45 miles an hour.

"It is obvious that equipment of this character adds immensely to our protective armaments. The anti-aircraft guns discount many of the dangers of possible aircraft attacks. A comparatively small number of batteries, as described, should repel a large fleet of enemy planes. The new gun tends to confirm the theory that the ingenuity of the people of this country is one of the nation's greatest assets."

"Three months hence the Regular Army should total 12,400 commissioned officers and 165,000 enlisted men," reports the San Antonio, Tex., *Express*. "The War Department also will list about 800 warrant officers when the fiscal year ends. It has allotted the Eighth Corps Area—embracing Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and part of Wyoming—1,800 officers and 29,192 rank-and-file by June 30.

"To reach that aggregate, about 3,000 recruits are desired from those States during April and 6,000 more in June and July. Applicants for enlistment may choose among practically all branches.***

"The Organized Reserves (mostly officers) should aggregate 125,000. The War Department desires that they be supported by an enlisted reserve (former Regulars) 150,000 strong. Congress should create such a component that would be invaluable in a general mobilization.

"The Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens Military Training Camps are indispensable to the national defense plan."

Whilst the Naval and Air Staffs are again agreed that the method of analysis used for the estimation of casualties is a reasonable one, they are not agreed that the results are applicable to the conditions to be expected in the Fleet in practice. Here, again, we see difficulty in accepting as firm figures deductions made from tests which took place under conditions necessarily very remote from those of war. It will probably always be extremely difficult in time of peace to simulate realistic attacks of these natures; the difficulties are even greater than in the case of the level bombing target. Whilst we invite the two Departments to cooperate as far as possible, we desire to record the impression which the evidence has left on our minds, that the steps taken by the Admiralty to engage short-range attack will result in a very powerful concentration of fire which must, though to what precise extent it is impossible to say, affect the accuracy and the morale of the attacker.

34. It is one of the main characteristics of a battleship that she is built to resist attack both above and below water from guns, torpedoes and mines. Against air attack, rearrangement and improvement of her protection is needed, but the Admiralty make no claim that a ship, however designed, can be invulnerable in all circumstances to every form of attack. But they do think that the capital ship of the future can be so designed as to distribution of her armour on decks and sides, and as to interior subdivision, that she will not be subject to fatal damage from the air. The effect of hits by aerial bombs is analogous to plunging long-range fire from guns. The Admiralty view is that there is no reason why the ship cannot be designed to meet air attack just as in the past she has been designed to meet other dangers.

35. These views, of course, are not those of the critics of the capital ship, who maintain that a concentrated air attack on ships at sea or in harbour will be so effective, that they cannot survive. It is a point of view that has yet to be tested.

36. Whatever the future may have in store the truth at present probably lies between these two opinions. Given the greatest possible measure of protection on the construction side against air attack, much, of course, will depend on the scale of attack which can be brought to bear. In that connection the size of the air force of a potential enemy and the distances of his aerodromes from the areas in which our Fleet will operate and from the bases which the Fleet will use, are two important factors.

Strategical questions

37. Here we meet the strategical questions which, though they are, strictly speaking, outside our terms of reference, have a bearing on the general object of our enquiry. Whether or not an enemy will decide to use his air power against our naval forces is a matter which cannot be determined in advance, but the fact that we are dependent for our existence on our sea communications bodes us, more than any other Power, to anticipate that kind of attack.

38. Although our Fleet may have to operate in comparatively narrow waters, it may also have to do so in the larger oceans, the Atlantic and the Pacific, much of whose spaces are at great distances from the air bases of any potential enemy. But that is only one aspect of the matter, for those oceans, of which the free passage is essential to our national existence, cannot at present be covered by our own land-based air forces. It would not be impossible for the capital ships of a hypothetical enemy, in the absence of a powerful British Fleet, to place themselves, without interference, across our trade routes

in such a way that we should be powerless to do anything unless we could send a superior naval force, supported by capital ships, to drive the enemy off.

39. There is a great part of the oceans of the world where this applies. Even where a space of sea is actually within range of aircraft it by no means follows that ships therein will necessarily be subject to attack. The extreme upholders of "The Air" will center one leg of a pair of dividers on an air base, and with the presumed radius of aircraft will mark out an area into which, they claim, a ship cannot enter without detection and destruction. That is a one-sided representation of the case; the matter is by no means so simple. The hours of darkness, weather, the special training needed for over-sea navigation and the great areas which aircraft will have to reconnoitre in order to find their enemy are all factors which in practice will have great influence.

The Substitution of Aircraft for the Capital Ship

40. It has been argued that the functions of the capital ship can at least equally well be carried out by aircraft. The defense of our territory and of our trade routes are, of course, two of the most important functions of the Navy. It has been put to us, though not by the Air Staff, that this can be done by our light naval forces, that our battleships are unnecessary as cover to those light forces since if the enemy possesses battleships they will be destroyed by our own air forces, properly distributed in advance to deal with such a situation.

41. We do not consider that the conditions prevailing today or likely to prevail in the near future justify these opinions, no do we consider that there is sufficient evidence to affirm that aircraft can perform the role of our own capital ships by holding in check, and if possible destroying, enemy capital ships. We need ships equal in fighting power to those to which they may be opposed, for there are large areas of ocean which are out of range of service aircraft based on British territory. Of our merchant ships sunk by surface craft during 1914-18 well over half were more than 500 miles from British territory. Although the radius of action of aircraft will increase in the future, the provision all over the world of sufficient aircraft to deal with all probable contingencies in the defense of trade and territory would necessitate something approaching a two-Power standard in the air, with an immense provision of facilities of all kinds.

Possibility of Attack on Harbours and Bases

42. We have discussed the possibility of heavy air attacks carried out against a Fleet in harbours within range of an enemy's shore

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Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Senator Davis plans to press his bill for Naval Selection Holiday; Backing for Bandmasters' bill grows; To separate War Department appropriations bill into two measures; Movement in Congress to curtail service flight pay; Better pensions sought for service widows; Secretary defends use of military forces in civil disturbances?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

Hits Service Retired Lists

Senator David I. Walsh, D. of Mass., chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, this week urged congressional consideration of the question of retirement of officers of armed services, declaring that the mounting cost of retired pay will cause trouble in the near future.

In a speech before the Senate during consideration of a bill to give retired commanders and commodores of the Coast Guard the rank of rear admiral, Senator Walsh said:

"Personally I think it is unfortunate that measures relating to the Army, the Navy, and the Coast Guard go to different committees. If one committee were charged with the responsibility of handling matters relating to the national defense, bills having to do with the Navy and the Army would go to that committee and could be dealt with by it.

"All bills relating to the Coast Guard are referred to the Committee on Commerce, because the Coast Guard is under the Department of Commerce. The bill which came up earlier today relating to the appointment from the District of midshipmen to the Naval Academy was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, while a similar bill relating to the appointment of cadets to the Military Academy at West Point went to the Committee on Military Affairs, although the subject matter is the same.

"I am sorry to say that I know little about the Coast Guard, its set-up, or the retirement regulations, but, in my judgment, some serious study must be given to the question of the retirement of naval, military, and Coast Guard, and, in certain cases, civilian officers. I believe we are piling up such a huge cost for the payment of retired officers in the various branches of our services that we will have a serious problem on our hands in the early future.

"It seems to be the difficulty is that we ought to retire, without retirement pay and early in their careers, a much larger number of naval and military officers, and possibly Coast Guard officers, who are found to be unsuited and unfit.

"I do not know what the pending bill deals with, but I wish to say that I have for a sufficiently long time been a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs to have reached the conclusion that we must do away with the assumption that 4 years of free education means, no matter what disease comes afterwards, that we are to retire officers on pay for the rest of their lives at Government expense. Retirement pay ought not to be allowed before an officer is from 5 to 10 years in the service.

"I favor retirement that is generous and substantial after long years of service, but I am convinced that a young man who contracts tuberculosis, for example, 1 year after leaving one of the academies, or who loses the required eye vision, or whose health is somewhat impaired, and who is unfit, for instance, to navigate naval craft, should not be retired and kept on the retired list for 50 years at public expense."

General Officers Approved

The Senate Military Committee yesterday approved the nominations of Brig. Gen. Charles D. Herron, USA, to be a major general and Col. Walter K. Wilson, CAC, USA, to be a brigadier general of

the line. The nominations will be reported to the Senate, Monday, Chairman Shepard said.

The committee also ordered reported a bill authorizing construction at the Ordnance Depots at Camp Stanley, Tex., and Savanna, Ill. and a measure authorizing construction at Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Defense Budgets Spared

National Defense will be little affected by the Administration's economy efforts, it has been made clear, at least as far as the present approved Army and Navy programs are concerned.

In his economy message this week, President Roosevelt's only reference to National Defense was to call attention to the fact that the United States is spending a much smaller proportion of its income for such purposes than are other leading powers and followed up this clear indication that Army and Navy expenditures are not to be affected by a flat assurance to this effect at his Tuesday press conference.

Revealing that he had called upon the heads of executive departments to eliminate or defer all possible expenditures during this fiscal year and stating that he planned to make such savings as are possible in utilizing 1938 appropriations, the President estimated that expenditures for National Defense will be \$40,881,080 less for the current year than he had estimated last January and 1938 defense expenditures will be \$27,763,000 less than he estimated at the beginning of the session.

The revised table of estimates submitted to Congress by the Chief Executive this week, lists \$840,000,000 as the amount that now is expected to be spent during the current year for National Defense as against \$887,881,080 estimated in January. Similarly, the budget estimates submitted in January contemplated expenditures of \$980,763,000 for National Defense next year and the new estimates list \$953,000,000 as now expected to be spent.

In connection with next year's appropriations, it is pointed out that the Naval appropriation bill as passed by Congress already has cut more than this \$27,000,000 expected saving from the original budget estimates. While no one has any definite information as to the \$47,000,000 reduction to be made this year, it is expected that it will come principally from ship construction funds which will be carried over anyway until next year, the deferral being caused by delays in the building program.

In his economy message, Mr. Roosevelt said:

In view of the reduction in revenue it became apparent that every effort should be made to offset this loss as far as possible by a reduction in expenditures. To this end I have directed the heads of various Government activities to make a careful examination of their expenditure requirements for the last three months of the present fiscal year with a view to making substantial savings by eliminating or deferring all expenditures not absolutely necessary during this period, the money so saved to revert to the Treasury. ***

I propose to use every means at my command to eliminate this deficit during the coming fiscal year. I expect to accomplish this by taking definite action at the beginning of the next fiscal year (1) to withhold from apportionment for expenditure in so far as possible with due regard to proper functioning of the executive departments and agencies a substantial percentage of the funds available for that year, and (2) to increase the receipts of the Treasury through the liquidation of assets of certain of the emergency agencies. ***

It is a matter of common knowledge that the principal danger to modern civilization in those nations which largely because of an armament race are headed directly toward bankruptcy. In proportion to national budgets the United States is spending a far smaller proportion of Government income for armaments than the nations to which I refer. It behoves us, therefore, to continue our efforts to make both ends of our economy meet.

The President in his press conference observed that a distinction should be made between nations obtaining arms for offensive purposes and those rearming reluctantly and obviously for defensive purposes. Asked if it were contemplated to make any cut in American armament expenditures, Mr. Roosevelt replied in the negative, adding that this country was

still trying to catch up to the levels of the 1930 treaty.

But while little if any actual curtailment of activity is expected under the 1937 and 1938 appropriations, the economy drive will probably make it more difficult for new projects, such as the proposed Army officer increase and housing bills now pending before the Bureau of the Budget, to be enacted.

Disapprove USNR Bill

The Bureau of the Budget on Thursday disapproved the proposed Naval Reserve Bill drafted last year by a conference of Regular and Reserve officers of the Navy.

Representative Melvin J. Maas, R. of Minn., who has been active in behalf of Reserve legislation, said he will introduce the conference bill, with certain changes, and would ask the committee to hold hearings despite opposition of the Bureau of the Budget.

Army-Navy Exercises

Ft. Shafter, T. H.—Concurrent exercises between the United States Fleet and the Army and Navy forces defending the Hawaiian Islands, which are scheduled to take place some time in April, are designed to test out theories of attack and defense of fortified areas by land and water forces on an extremely comprehensive scale.

While these exercises will take place in these islands, Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Hawaiian Department, wishes to stress the fact that the geographical situation is purely incidental and is subordinated to the strategical and tactical problems involved in the operations and movements of large military and naval forces in defense.

The constantly-repeated policy of the United States stresses the defense missions of its armed forces, and the exercises parallel those being held regularly all over the United States every year, with the added advantage that here in Hawaii it is possible to study problems of naval as well as land defenses. Nowhere else is it possible to secure such advantageous cooperation between our naval and land forces in a theatre where both may operate under such favorable conditions.

First Since 1932

The last maneuvers that approached the forthcoming concurrent exercises in scope were those conducted in February, 1932, when the United States Fleet under Admiral Wm. V. Pratt attacked the Hawaiian defenders led by Maj. Gen. Bryant H. Wells. At that time landings were made on the west coast of Oahu by the 30th Infantry from the Presidio of San Francisco and by a regiment of Marines. Since these maneuvers the defense of the island has been revised to conform to our latest military doctrine, under the direction of General Drum, and plans have been made to strengthen the more vulnerable portions. The concurrent exercises in April are a test of the present plans.

Any group of islands possesses tempting possibilities both to the professional and the amateur strategist. Possibilities suggest themselves as problems to be thought out, and when conditions permit, to be worked out on the ground, water, and air, and the mutual relations of the five main Hawaiian Islands with their varying conditions of coast, currents and terrain, provided almost never-ending possibilities of problems of interest to both military and naval men.

In the April concurrent exercises both land and naval forces stationed in Hawaii will work in the closest cooperation to repel a possible landing on these shores. Current plans of defense will be tested to the limit. There will be no "constructive" or "imaginative" troops, every soldier and sailor engaged in the defense representing himself and no one else. Vigilant umpires carefully check movements of troops and supplies and award such casualties as the situation seems to warrant. It will be realistic field soldiering for the men of the Hawaiian Department and the 14th Naval District, with battle-stations for all during the period of assumed hostilities. Every device of modern warfare, every teaching of the service schools, every bit of leadership

Thomason Act Officers

Reserve Officers on extended active duty under the terms of the Thomason Act who do not receive commissions in the Regular Army are eligible to take the examination for entrance to the flying school at Randolph Field. Corps Area commanders are being advised to inform Reserve officers of this fact.

All Thomason Act trainees are within the proper age limits and possess the required educational qualifications. It is understood, however, they must pass a special physical examination for the flying school. Application blanks may be secured from the Corps Area Commanders' offices or directly from The Adjutant General of the Army.

that years of training have developed in all ranks up to the two high commanders, Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, and Rear Adm. Orin G. Murfin, will be thoroughly tested in service conditions. The only thing lacking will be actual ammunition, but firing will be simulated by the use of blank ammunition. During the maneuver period citizens should not become alarmed if they hear firing along the beaches, your defenders are merely firing powder at a hypothetical enemy.

Defense Against Air

Against the raiding activities of aviation will come the intricate defense problems of anti-aircraft artillery; against the attempts of enemy aviation to attack and demolish shore installations, will come the defenders' aerial search for the hostile fleet and its attempts to cripple important elements before they can reach the islands. Joining the aviation problems will be those of the local naval forces in attempting to give due warning of enemy approach so that land-based artillery can find targets when the grey battleships come over the horizon. Once the enemy is within range, the land troops, the field artillery and the infantry come into the picture; and behind all these must be humbling busy, but unobtrusive series of supply arteries of all kinds, supplying the life-blood to the body of the defense.

Perhaps Oahu will not be the only island it will be found necessary to defend; there are possibilities of bases for hostile fleets on other islands, and it would seem inevitable that these should be drawn into the problem.

With a full realization of the problems involved, both from the naval as well as the army standpoint, General Drum and Admiral Murfin have, by conversation and correspondence with Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, worked out plans by which the army and navy may cooperate in these exercises, not only to the mutual advantage of both services in their training periods, but to the eventual advantage of every citizen of the United States whose home and fortunes depends upon intelligent defense of his homeland.

Keep Public Informed

Since problems of national defense affect every citizen whether civilian or in the armed forces, General Drum and Admiral Murfin wish proper publicity to be given to these exercises as they occur, so that the man in the street may realize the painstaking efforts being made ensure that this territory may be safe from invasion.

Under the leadership of the President, by law commander-in-chief of our armed forces, these forces are given the mission of defending its citizens and their homes and businesses from attack. Every citizen should realize how earnestly the high commands of the army and navy take their responsibilities as defenders of the soil of their country. Every year in all areas where troops are stationed extensive exercises are held whose sole purpose is to formulate plans to protect that particular area from invasion from every source. These exercises, prosaic as they are in reality the results of weeks and sometime months of preparation in which all

(Continued on next Page)

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

GHQ Air Force Exercise

(Continued from First Page)

gether practically all of the officers, men, and airplanes of these nine groups in order to fully man and equip the three groups to be used in the exercise. This condition leads me again to point out that if the GHQ Air Force is to be an effective M-Day force, it must be organized, trained, and equipped in times of peace. It is a recognized fact that regardless of the wealth and industrial resources of a nation, the creation of an air force, like the creation of a Navy, is a tedious and time consuming task. Military pilots and airplanes cannot be produced over night.

Strength of Force

The present organization of the GHQ Air Force is the result of the considered opinion of the War Department as to the size of the air force required by this nation to perform its defensive role in the event of an emergency. To bring all nine groups up to the strength of those being employed in this exercise would require the round numbers, 500 officers, 2,300 men, and 400 airplanes in addition to those participating.

The plan for the exercise is divided into three phases. The first, or Concentration Phase, May 1 to 7, will test the mobility of the GHQ Air Force. Airplanes will carry full combat crews; ground echelons will move by air transports and rail; and airdromes will be prepared for each participating squadron by the air bases concerned. The second, or Operating Phase, will last for two weeks, beginning May 10. The final week in May will be utilized for de-concentration and return of units to their home stations.

Command Personnel

The First Wing, under the command of Brig. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, will be the defending force during the operating phase, and the Second Wing, under the command of Brig. Gen. Gerald C. Brant, will be the attacking force. Units comprising each are as follows: *First Wing*: 1st Pursuit Group, Maj. Edwin J. House, commanding; 63rd Coast Artillery (AA), Lt. Col. Claude M. Thiele, commanding; *Second Wing*: 7th Bombardment Group, Lt. Col. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding; 3rd Attack Group, Lt. Col. Earl Naiden, commanding; 88th Reconnaissance Squadron, Maj. Newton Longfellow, commanding.

The First Wing will defend Muroc Dry Lake in the Mojave Desert on which will be constructed targets simulating various types of objectives. Headquarters will remain at its present command post, March Field, Calif. The Second Wing, with headquarters at Hamilton Field, Calif., will disperse its units at commercial airdromes at Stockton, Fresno, Merced, Bakersfield, Visalia, and Delano in the San Joaquin Valley.

In addition to myself, thirteen officers

of the GHQ Air Force Headquarters Staff will attend these exercises for the purpose of personally observing the status of training and the merits of the tactics employed.

New Chaplain for West Point

Secretary of War Woodring announced this week that the Reverend H. Fairfield Butt III, of Kensington, Maryland, had been tendered appointment as Chaplain of the United States Military Academy. Mr. Butt will succeed the Rev. Roscoe Thornton Foust who has resigned as Chaplain of the Military Academy, effective June 15 next.

Under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 18, 1896, the Chaplain of the United States Military Academy is appointed by the President for a term of four years and is eligible for reappointment.

The selection of Mr. Butt was made on the recommendation of Maj. Gen. William D. Connor, Superintendent of the Academy, after consideration of the records of a large number of eminent clergymen from all sections of the United States.

Mr. Butt was born in Norfolk, Va., Jan. 16, 1907. He is a cousin of the late Maj. Archibald Butt, the military aide to President Taft, who lost his life on the Titanic. Mr. Butt attended the Virginia Military Institute for two years and later completed his academic work at the University of Virginia, subsequently remaining at that institution for two years as assistant instructor in biology. He then attended the Virginia Theological Seminary, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Mr. Butt's first charge was the pastorate of the Episcopal Church at Brandon, Pa. He then went to Christ Church, Kensington, Maryland, where he has served for the past two and one-half years.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Butt are well known in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Butt is the former Elizabeth Edson, who was born and raised in Washington. She was graduated from Holton Arms and made her debut in November, 1930. Her grandfather was the late John Joy Edson.

Mr. Butt is regarded as having exceptional pastoral, preaching and administrative gifts. His alert mind and pleasant personality as well as his agreeable and impressive presence in the pulpit will win for him the respect and support of the cadets and the officers and their families at the Academy.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week four officers joined the Association and five members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

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Army Nurse Corps Superintendent

Secretary of War Woodring has announced the appointment of Capt. Julia O. Flikke as Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps with the relative rank of Major, succeeding Maj. Julia C. Stimson, who will retire from active service on May 31.

Captain Flikke is at present assistant superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps and is on duty in the Office of the Surgeon General in Washington, D. C. She is a native of Wisconsin and took her nurse's training at Augustana Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Subsequently, she took a post-graduate course in nursing education and administration at Columbia University.

She entered the Army Nurse Corps during the World War, serving as chief nurse with base hospitals and hospital trains, with the American Expeditionary Force in France. Subsequent to the World War she served in China, the Philippines and at various stations in the United States, including Walter Reed General Hospital at Washington, D. C.

Miss Stimson who retires next month has been superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps since 1919, and is recognized throughout the world as an expert on nursing administration and education.

CWS Unit Wins Gratitude

The following communication was recently received by the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service:

I wish to express my gratitude through you to the Army officer and the men under his convoy who furnished such able and most helpful service to my husband and me while we were motoring recently through the south.

When we were between New Orleans and Mobile our car was ditched, owing to rain and bad road conditions. The Captain and his men were in trucks moving in our direction. Almost instantly the men were out of their trucks and over in the deep mud surrounding us. They got our car up onto the road and saw us safely on our way again.

Our hearts were filled with gratitude for their help and for the expeditious, spontaneous, and kindly way in which it was offered.

Please be kind enough to convey our gratitude to your men.

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Mary F. Kennedy.

The unit involved was a detachment of Company C, 2nd Chemical Regiment, which at the time was proceeding from New Orleans to its permanent station at Ft. Benning, Ga. The unit was commanded by Captain M. E. Jennings, CWS, and was accompanied by Captain William D. North, MC.

Expand National Guard

(Continued from First Page)

propositions for the fiscal year 1938, however, as another 5,000 increase has been recommended by the Budget.

The bulk of the increase will go to the Third Battalion Field Artillery Howitzer regiments and Quartermaster regiments, while the remainder will be scattered to the various branches.

After the National Guard Bureau establishes the units, they will be organized by the various states concerned and federally recognized by the Bureau.

Following is the list of the 26 states to get increases:

Arkansas, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, Texas, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Iowa, Connecticut, Maryland, Maine, Rhode Island, Virginia, Minnesota, North Carolina, Montana, Vermont, California, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, Colorado, New Hampshire and Wisconsin.

Army-Navy Exercises

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ranks join to add their efforts toward a successful solution of that particular problem. They do not plan with an aggressive mission in mind nor do they plan against anyone; their efforts are solely directed to help us as a nation to carry out what has been called the first law of nature, self-preservation.

Due to the concentration of troops in Hawaii, citizens here are peculiarly fortunate in being able to witness not only the peacetime activities of the army and navy, but their defensive field training as exemplified by these concurrent exercises. During the periods of the exercises, the roads of Oahu in particular will witness more than the usual movements of personnel and materiel, and its beaches will be scenes of military and naval activity designed to assure that these islands shall be successfully defended.

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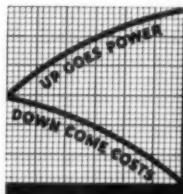
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USNA Board of Visitors

The following program of events for the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy from April 26 to 29, inclusive, has been announced:

Monday, April 26

11.00 a. m.—Board of Visitors and Heads of Departments assemble at Officers' Club, then proceed to the Chapel and Crypt of John Paul Jones; thence to inspect Bancroft Hall and Sick Quarters.

1.00 p. m.—Luncheon for the Board at the Superintendent's House.

2.15 p. m.—Meeting of the Board for organization, Officers' Club.

3.15 p. m.—Tour of Naval Academy grounds by automobile.

5.00 p. m.—Reception to the Board of Visitors at Superintendent's House.

Tuesday, April 27

9.45 a. m.—Board assemble at Officers' Club, preparatory to inspection by committees.

9.45 a. m.-12.05 p. m.—Inspections as per detailed schedules of committees.

12.10 p. m.—Board assemble in Commandant's Office to meet midshipmen escorts.

12.20 p. m.—Board has luncheon in Mess Hall with Regiment.

1.10-2.25 p. m.—Inspections as per detailed schedules of committees.

*2.25 p. m.—Committees witness drills regularly scheduled.

8.00 p. m.—Dinner at Superintendent's House.

Wednesday, April 28

9.45 a. m.—Board assemble at Officers' Club preparatory to inspection by committees.

9.45 a. m.-12.05 p. m.—Inspections as per detailed schedules of committees.

1.30 p. m.—Session of Board, Officers' Club.

3.25 p. m.—Regimental Dress Parade, Warden Field.

4.00 p. m.—Athletic Events: Baseball with University of Maryland.

6.50 p. m.—Midshipmen's after-dinner speaking, Bancroft Hall.

Thursday, April 29

9.45 a. m.—Session of Board. Further investigation at discretion of Board. Complete report of Board of Visitors.

*Drills scheduled for Tuesday:

Infantry—Farragut Field.

O. and G.—Small arms firing—rifle range; fire control—Dahlgren Hall.

E. E.—Recitation Rooms.

S. and N.—Flight, life boats, subchasers, motor launches, cutters, and destroyer drill.

M. E.—Laboratories and drawing room—Isherwood Hall.

USNA Prize Awards

Annapolis, Md.—The below-named midshipmen have been declared the winners of the Naval Order of the United States Prizes. These prizes are presented by the Naval Order of the United States to the three midshipmen who in a competitive examination show the broadest knowledge and most thorough understanding of current world history.

Senior Contest

Recipient of first prize, a gold wrist watch: Midshipman George Washington Chipley, 1st Class, St. Louis, Mo.

Recipient of second prize, a letter of commendation from the Naval Order of the United States and a two years' subscription to a news magazine selected by the examining board:

Midshipman Bruce Pancoast Hayden, 2d Class, Saginaw, Mich.

Junior Contest

Recipient of prize, a letter of commendation from the Naval Order of the United States and a two years' subscription to a news magazine selected by the examining board:

Midshipman Gene Wallace, 4th Class, Grand Rapids, Mich.

These prizes will be presented at the Presentation of Awards Dress Parade during June Week.

Navy Department Arrivals

The following officers have reported to the Navy Department for duty in Washington, D. C.:

Capt. C. M. Austin, Naval Operations.

Comdr. T. B. Thompson, Naval Operations.

Lt. R. Mason, Naval Operations.

Comdr. E. E. Smith, (MC), Bu. Medicine and Surgery.

Capt. W. Williams, (CC), Bu. Construction and Repair.

Change New York Sailing Date

The battleship New York will sail from New York for the Coronation of King George VI on April 24 instead of April 28, as previously announced. Admiral Hugh Robinson, a member of the Coronation Commission, will sail on the vessel.

Kites to Carry NBC Antenna

The kite, used by Benjamin Franklin to snatch electricity from the skies, is going to be used by radio to fill the air with electrical impulses of programs during the National Broadcasting Company's 7,000-mile solar eclipse expedition to the South Seas. NBC engineers have devised several kite-flown antennas for test during the National Geographic Society-U. S. Navy expedition.

Walter R. Brown, field engineer, and George Hicks, announcer for the eclipse programs, successfully raised one of the kite antennas in a very low wind at Central Park in New York City. NBC engineers said they hope, in the expedition tests, to demonstrate the practicability of the flying antenna in field broadcasts from points where it is difficult or impossible to erect the more conventional antennas.

Welcome USNA Alumni

Rear Adm. David Foote Sellers, USN, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, has written the following letter to Capt. W. H. Stayton, USNA, '81, president of the Naval Academy Alumni Association:

In connection with the plans for a Naval Academy Alumni luncheon to be held at the Naval Academy Officers' Club on Saturday, May 29, 1937, the opening day of June Week, I hasten to assure you that the Alumni Association will be most welcome at the Naval Academy for this proposed reunion.

Furthermore, will you please announce to the Association that the Superintendent and officers of the Naval Academy cordially invite the alumni and the members of their families to be present for the exercises to be held during June Week.

Navy Mothers' Club

Announcement has been made of the forthcoming annual convention of the Navy Mothers' Club of America to be held June 14 in Los Angeles. This convention, national in scope, is the fifth since the first Navy Mothers' Club was founded in Harlingen, Texas six years ago. In the years that have elapsed since the first club was organized, other clubs, under the parent organization have been established in forty cities in almost all parts of the country.

The purposes of the Navy Mothers' Clubs, as well as the substantial growth of their memberships, are known to and approved by the Bureau of Navigation and the high command in the fleet. These purposes, which have been observed to be exclusively constructive are aimed at the promotion of contentment in the enlisted men of the Navy by providing the men with a measure of home life and good influences on shore while on liberty in the ports where the clubs have been established. In many of these ports, the Navy Mothers' Clubs have been organized to take over, where desirable, the means of clean and wholesome recreations for the men when on shore. These include making arrangements for the men to become acquainted with suitable girls at dances and other places of entertainment and to be introduced to the kind of men and women on shore that the men have been accustomed to associating with prior to enlistment in the Navy.

Navy Replacements at Guam

The following replacements will be required during the period from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1937, at the Naval Station, Guam, M. I., according to the Bureau of Navigation:

Via July-September Transport

For station—1 Prrt1c, 1 RMic.
For Gold Star—1 CBM, 6 Sea2c, 1 CMM,

3 F1c, 1 CSK, 1 SC1c, 3 F3c.

For Penguin—2 F2c.

For R. L. Barnes—1 CBM, 1 BM1c.

Via October-December Transport

For Gold Star—2 Sea2c, 1 RM1c, 1 RM3c, 1 F2c.

For Penguin—1 Sea2c.

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Navy Selection Program

(Continued from First Page)

his stay. Discussing the Navy selection system and his organization's activity in the matter, Mr. Stetson said:

"The present system, provides for retirement of Lieutenants at the age of 45—the peak age of financial and family responsibility for these men—and casts them out to make their way elsewhere with these handicaps. If they were incompetent there would be no cause for criticism but these men are admittedly competent. Records show that at this retirement age which has been fixed, many of our Navy's heroes were promoted out of these grades. Sims, commander of all U. S. Naval Forces in European waters during the World War, was commissioned lieutenant commander at the age of 44. Rodman, commander of the U. S. battleships serving with the British Fleet, was made lieutenant commander at age 44, and Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations during the World War, was commissioned lieutenant commander at the age of 44 years 9 months. Surely these men have records proving their selection eminently wise in spite of the age at which they were selected. Yet the Navy today justifies the present system on the ground that men selected at this age will be too old to render efficient service!

"Furthermore, an analysis of the men not selected shows clearly that the greater percentage consists of non-Naval Academy graduates who became officers from 1916 to 1919. These men entered the service as the result of passing very rigid examinations and were promised a career and equal opportunity. Once having been commissioned and having proven able officers, they most certainly should be given fair consideration and at least retained as long as proven capable of performing their duty creditably. In this group are many of the men who are the 'fighting line' of our Navy today. That this is recognized is shown by the Navy's action in providing for their retention for seven more years through an amendment to the Act of 1934—they were essential to the Navy then and I believe they still are today.

"Americans believe in democratic institutions and equal opportunity for all who prove they have ability. However, the Navy has commissioned less than 20 men from the ranks in the last 15 years, is now, through this selection system, retiring most of the men commissioned from the Reserves at the time of the World War and is now even denying in the Staff Corps any opportunity for men other than Naval Academy men. We believe in the Air Defense League in 'maximum Defense per dollar expended' and do not believe that this goal will be attained in this way. The Naval Academy trains men most capably for service in the 'line' of the Navy but we do believe the Navy Department still needs many graduates of good universities, trained in the specialties of civil engineering, business administration and aviation, etc., to keep these specialized services most efficient.

"The Air Defense League is advocating a revision of the present selection system, not only in the interest of aviation but in the general efficiency and well being of

our entire Naval establishment. We are actively working with the membership of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate and House to initiate public hearings on this subject of selection and hope to see definite action taken in the near future."

Investigate Midshipmen Resignations

Chairman Carl Vinson of the House Naval Committee this week named a subcommittee to investigate the pending forced resignations of 170 midshipmen from the Naval Academy because of defective eye-sight.

The matter was discussed at a meeting of the committee, April 22, and several members criticized the action of the Academy, declaring that the examination which found such a large number ineligible must have been unduly severe inasmuch as they had all passed the entrance examinations six or seven months previously. Many protests have been received by members of Congress, it was revealed.

Representatives Delaney, Drewry, Gambrill, Scott, Millard, Maas, Church and Brewster make up the subcommittee.

Naval Auxiliary Bill

A curtailed auxiliary ship authorization bill, embracing only a one-year program, was submitted to Congress this week by the Administration.

In place of the 221,000-ton ten-year program proposed last year, this year's measure calls for only six ships totaling 36,050 tons—a seaplane tender, 8,300 tons; a destroyer tender, 9,000 tons; a mine sweeper, 600 tons; a submarine tender, 9,000 tons, a fleet tug, 1,150 tons; and an oiler, 8,000 tons.

In submitting an estimate of cost for the six ships of \$48,206,050, Secretary of the Navy Swanson said that this was not a definite figure, inasmuch as the military characteristics of some of the ships have not been fully determined and no allowance has been made for "an indicated but indefinite increase in cost for labor and materials" nor for any increases which may result from the Walsh-Healy Act.

The new one-year program differs considerably from the contemplated first increment of the ten-year program submitted last year. Then the laying down of eight vessels was intended, which included, one aircraft tender and two patrol plane tenders, instead of the one seaplane tender in the present bill, two mine-sweepers instead of one, and a gunboat instead of the fleet tug and oiler. Both measures provided for a destroyer tender and a submarine tender. Hearings are scheduled for next week by the House Naval Committee.

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THE U. S. COAST GUARD

Both the Senate and House this week passed identical bills "to adjust the rank of certain Coast Guard officers on the retired list" without amendment. Sponsored by the Treasury Department, the rank of commandant and commodore on the retired list of the Coast Guard would be abolished, under terms of the bills, and the rank of rear admiral, upper half, and rear admiral, lower half, substituted therefore, respectively.

Nine officers on the retired list now will be affected by the legislation, there being one Rear Admiral Commandant and eight commodores on the retired list.

During consideration of the Senate bill, the following discussion took place:

Mr. King. Mr. President, what attracted my attention was that we should have admirals and rear admirals in the Coast Guard, which looks after the protection of the coast, particularly against rum runners and those who might seek to escape the payment of duties. It may be entirely proper to have admirals and rear admirals in the Coast Guard, but I have not been persuaded that that is a proper course to pursue.

Mr. Robinson. Mr. President, in reply to my good friend from Utah, I should like to say that the Coast Guard is one of the most valuable and effective services of the Government. I think we are all familiar with numerous incidents which have happened during recent years in which notable and exceptional heroism has been displayed by men who constitute the members of this service in the saving of the lives of people shipwrecked, and in danger at sea. I would not want the occasion to pass without mention of the fact that this is a very exceptional and efficient service.

Mr. Vandenberg. I thank the Senator for his observation, and, of course, I concur in it. I do not know whether we have too many rear admirals or not, nor do I know whether we have too many lieutenant colonels or not.

Mr. Barkley. Mr. President, in response to the suggestion made by the Senator from Utah (Mr. King) with reference to admirals and rear admirals of the Coast Guard, I think it ought to be said that the Coast Guard as now constituted is a consolidation of the former Life Saving Service and the Revenue Cutter Service, a consolidation brought about years ago by legislation combining those services into the Coast Guard. In the act effecting the change, the ranks of admiral and rear admiral were provided, for reasons which Congress at that time thought sufficient, and which, so far as I am concerned now, I still think are sufficient, because many of these officers come in contact with officers in the Navy of equal rank, and the question of acknowledging their service by giving them rank of this sort was thought wise by Congress. There is no invalid reflection to be cast upon the Coast Guard

Service, because we have provided that the high officers in the service shall be given the rank of admiral or the rank of rear admiral, as the case may be, as their merits may entitle them to promotion. I hope the bill will become law.

Approve Instructors Bill

President Roosevelt this week signed the bill increasing the number of instructors at the Coast Guard Academy.

Transfer of Enlisted Men

Senator Reynolds this week introduced a bill in Congress providing for the transfer of enlisted men of the Coast Guard to the Fleet Naval Reserve upon the completion of 20 or more years' service.

They would receive pay at the rate of one-half the base pay they were receiving at the time of their transfer, plus all permanent additions thereto. Also pay would be increased 10 per cent for all men "who may be credited with extraordinary heroism in the line of duty or whose average marks in conduct for 20 years or more shall not be less than 95 per centum of the maximum."

Enlisted men transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve, under the bill, "shall upon completing thirty years' service be transferred to the retired list of the U. S. Coast Guard with the pay they are then legally entitled to receive, plus the allowances to which enlisted men of the Coast Guard are entitled on retirement after thirty years' service."

In time of peace enlisted men transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve may be required to perform not more than two months' active duty every four years, and shall be examined physically at least once during each four-year period.

Promotions and Retirements

The following promotions and retirements will become effective on the dates named:

Dist. Comdr. (Lieutenant) W. M. Wolff to Lt. Commander—effective Jan. 31, 1937.

Constr. (Lieutenant) R. B. Lank to Lt. Commander—effective May 11, 1937.

Constr. (Lieutenant) D. R. Simonson to Lt. Commander—effective May 11, 1937.

Comdr. S. V. Parker to Captain—effective May 1, 1937.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph Greenspun to Commander—effective May 1, 1937.

Capt. John Boedecker to retire—effective May 1, 1937.

Lt. Comdr. B. C. Wilcox to retire—effective May 1, 1937.

This Week

(Continued from First Page)

out of difficulties that wins friends for the service. Courtesy by individual members of the service reflects credit upon the entire organization.

Maj. Julia C. Stimson, superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, carries with her on her retirement the best wishes of the service. Her successor, Capt. Julia O. Filk, earns her post through faithful and diligent service in War and Peace.

Naval Academy Preparatory

The preliminary written examination of candidates for the Naval Academy Preparatory School, convening at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 1, 1937, will be held Friday, July 30, 1937.

The Bureau of Navigation calls attention to the following change in visual standards for candidates on admission to the Naval Academy:

"In order to reduce the large number of midshipmen having to be dropped for defective vision developing progressively while at the Naval Academy, all candidates for admission shall be, as part of the regular physical examination, refracted under a cyclopedic and those showing any degree of myopia or myopic astigmatism shall be considered not physically qualified for admission."

Form N. Nav. 116 was revised in September, 1936, and new cards have been forwarded to all ships. It will be noted that this new form calls for a record of previous schooling.

Reserves Ordered to Fleet

The below listed aviation cadets were designated naval aviators April 6, 1937, and ordered to active duty with the aircraft squadrons of the Fleet. They will be detached from Pensacola on or about May 15, 1937.

John D. Gross to VS Squadron 7B, USS Yorktown.

Floyd E. Miller to VS Squadron 8B, USS Enterprise.

William H. Rogers to VS Squadron 8B, USS Enterprise.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1937

"If there be a people on earth whose more especial duty it is to be at all times prepared to defend the rights with which they are blessed, and to surpass all others in sustaining the necessary burdens . . . it is undoubtedly the people of these states."

—JAMES MONROE.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Promotion systems in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard openly arrived at, to assure justice in advancement, and stimulate morale.
3. Fulfillment of War Department's modernization program; combat replacements and auxiliary vessels required by the Fleet, and Baker Board strength for the Air Corps.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances*; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard of 210,500 enlisted men with officer complement, equipment and training; 14-day training for 30,000 Army reserve officers annually; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thomason act; enactment of a sound basic plan plus requisite funds for personnel and training of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

**Prohibition against payment of reenlistment allowance dropped from Treasury-Postoffice bill, permitting resumption of payments after June 30, 1937.*

TO THOSE CONCERNED OVER the strength of our Military and Naval Establishments in a world of threats of war and armaments, it is gratifying that the President in his revised estimates to Congress, has made no cuts which will hamper our progress in preparedness. No one knows better than he the international aspect of the revolution in Spain and the situation in China, or the menace to our own peace if the strife should extend beyond the borders of those countries. Carrying out the maxim of his distinguished namesake, the President is speaking softly, and is gradually fashioning a big stick to make his words good should that become imperative for the safety and honor of our country. In so acting, he is reflecting the almost unanimous opinion of the people, and certainly of our important business interests, which have more intimate knowledge of what is transpiring abroad than has the average citizen. Among the former is the General Motors Corporation, one of whose Vice Presidents, James D. Mooney, delivered a noteworthy address before the Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia this week. After analyzing conditions the world over during the past twenty-three years, and describing the "political insanities" which mark them, Mr. Mooney asserted that the only neutrality the United States could maintain would be armed neutrality. "What I advocate," he explained, "is arming for neutrality, just as other nations are arming for war. And I would advocate making just as thorough a job of it. To be specific, I would advocate a Navy powerful enough to give us recognized freedom of the seas." Further Mr. Mooney urged the development of a merchant marine to keep up our flow of imports and exports and to supplement the Navy and be guarded by it. Mr. Mooney's ideas are on all fours with those of the high command of the Navy and in line with the President's. Carried out, and Mr. Roosevelt is moving generally to that end, it will mean a Fleet which will insure our continued peace or at least ability to defend our rights and territory. That such insurance is essential in order to prevent us from losing another treasure of blood and money, is evidenced by the findings of a study of the social and cultural movements of the last 2,500 years, made by the Department of Sociology of Harvard University. It has been established that the war index for the twentieth century reached "a total eight times greater than all the preceding centuries," that "the average man of the thirteenth century had 6,500 more chances to die peacefully in bed than has his descendant in the twentieth," and that "transitional periods, such as the one we are in now, are the periods of notable increase of war activity and war magnitude." Thus existing conditions, the views of our able business leaders, and the conclusions of sociologists all justify the President's policy so to prepare that aggressive nations will deem it wise to leave us alone.

TO THE NATIONAL GUARD Bureau of the War Department falls the important function of the conduct of camps of instruction of the National Guard and the administrative duties connected with the preparation of the National Guard for participation in field exercises and maneuvers of the Regular Army. The support and guidance given by the Bureau and the diligent, hard work of the units throughout the country during the year is reflected and weighed in the summer camps and the exercises with the other components of the Army of the United States. In the field, however, the work of the National Guard Bureau continues; it observes the progress of training, the care and use of materiel, and works out recommendations for changes during the training year to come. Throughout the year the Regular and National Guard officers working under the Chief of the Bureau, in coordination with corps area and department commanders, perform administrative duties involving the organization, armament, equipment, discipline, training and inspection of National Guard. The organizations throughout the Nation has come to look to the Bureau for sympathetic understanding of their problems and support for the projects necessary for maintaining them in the highest state of efficiency for National Defense.

Service Humor

Transportation

Father to young son sucking his thumb
—"Say, son, don't bite that thumb off. You'll need it some day when you are old enough to travel."

—USS Tennessee Tar.

Viewpoints

Dramatist—"I wish I could think of a big strong situation that would fill the audience with tears."

Theater Manager—"I'm looking for one that will fill the tiers with audience."

Full Day

Just as the dentist was leaving his office the telephone bell rang. He answered it and found that it was a patient wanting to come that afternoon. "I'm afraid I can't give you an appointment for this afternoon," the dentist replied. "I have 18 cavities to fill." And he hung up the receiver and hurried off to the golf course.

More

Druggist (to motorist who has been carried into his shop after an accident)—"Yes, sir, you had a very bad smash, but I managed to bring you to."

Motorist—"I don't remember. Do you mind bringing me two more?"

—Foretop, USCG.

Thoughtful

A fashionably dressed woman approached the flower seller and asked for a shilling's worth of blooms. After the purchase she inquired:

"Will you be here next Wednesday, as I shall want some flowers for my daughter? She's coming out that day."

"She shall have the best on the market, Ma'am," the woman answered. "What's she in for?"

—The Periscope.

Brevity

An English cub reporter, frequently reprimanded for relating too many details and warned to be brief, turned in the following:

"A shooting affair occurred last night. Sir Dwight Hopeless, a guest at Lady Panmore's ball, complained of feeling ill, took a highball, his hat, his coat, his departure, no notice to his friends, a taxi, a pistol from his pocket and finally his life. Nice chap. Regrets and all that sort of thing."

—The Sentinel.

Educated

Farmer Jones — "What did your son learn at college?"

Farmer Hicks—"Well, he hadn't been home three days before he showed me how to open a bottle with half dollar."

—Wednesday Nite Life.

Sympathetic

The civilian who wasn't quite equal to the task of distinguishing officers' rank by their insignia, was conversing with a colonel. Several times he called him captain, then, as if not sure, he asked, "You are a captain, aren't you?"

"Well," said the colonel, slightly amused, "I am not any more, although I once was."

"That's too bad," consoled the civilian. "Drink, I suppose."

—Leatherneck.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

H. H. T.—A man of the eligibility list for Staff Sergeant, Coast Artillery Corps, loses his place on the list if during the time he is waiting for appointment he transfers to some other branch of the service, even though he is back in the Coast Artillery Corps in time for his appointment.

R. H. K.—2,038 non-commissioned officers of the Army took the examination for promotion to the grade of Warrant Officer last June. Information regarding the number exempted from taking certain subjects was not compiled by the Adjutant General's Office.

T. A. M.—All soldiers of the American forces who were in action in the Verdun Section, St. Mihiel, Meuse Argonne and Argonne Forest are entitled to the Verdun Medal, according to the War Department.

No state medals are authorized for wear on uniforms by the Regular Army.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

In a special U. S. Fleet edition, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL devoted much space to the Fleet's first visit to New York since 1919. Capt. W. T. Cluverius, USN, commanded the West Virginia, flagship of the Battleship Divisions, Battle Fleet, which had just won the recent gunnery practice. Lt. Comdr. F. C. Sherman, USN, was gunnery officer.

20 Years Ago

The United States battleship New Mexico, being constructed in the New York Navy Yard, was launched April 23, 1917. Construction will begin immediately on the Tennessee.

30 Years Ago

Rear Adm. James H. Dayton, USN, commanding the Pacific Fleet, hoisted his flag on the cruiser West Virginia at Manila, April 15. The former Pacific Squadron commanded by Rear Adm. William T. Swinburne, with the cruiser Charleston as his flagship, will hereafter be designated the second squadron of the Pacific Fleet.

50 Years Ago

The Naval Bureau of Ordnance has begun the work of construction of a third 10-inch gun with the forgings now on hand. Two of these guns have been practically finished and will soon be ready for trial.

70 Years Ago

In a letter dated at Washington, D. C., April, 1867, the Board appointed by the President of the United States, under authority of an Act of Congress, to consider the propriety of accepting League Island, Philadelphia, and adjacent properties from the City of Philadelphia for naval purposes was approved.

War Department
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL ORDERS

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., from 4th Brigade, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to 3rd Brigade, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Brig. Gen. Dana T. Merrill, previous orders amended to read: To be relieved from duty at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., on June 1.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Col. Fred T. Cruise, (FA), relieved from detail in GSC, from Panama Canal Dept., to detail as instructor, FA, National Guard, Madison, Wis.

Lt. Col. John B. Wogan, (FA), relieved from detail in GSC, Washington, D. C., to 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Maj. Milton B. Halsey, (Inf.), relieved from detail in GSC, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing S. F., Aug. 28.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S
DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. ARTHUR W. BROWN, JAG
Capt. Auguste R. Taylor, (FA), from New Haven, Conn., to Hdq. 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Damon M. Gunn, (Inf.), from New Haven, Conn., to Governors Island, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG
Maj. David McG. Speed, from Hawaiian Dept., to Asst. to QM, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. John C. Hutcheson, from Ft. Williams, Me., to QM, Ft. Devens, Mass.

Maj. August C. Jensen, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to General Depot, Columbus, Ohio.

Maj. Harold B. Bliss, (CAC), from Philadelphia, Pa., to QM, Carlisle Bks., Pa.

Capt. Charles F. Fetter, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired, effective April 30.

1st Lt. Calvin L. Whittle, (Inf.), from Philadelphia, Pa., to Asst. to QM, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG
Medical Corps

Lt. Col. James A. Bethea, from Canal Zone, to Ft. Riley, Kan.

Lt. Col. Shelley U. Marietta, from Hawaiian Dept., to Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Lt. Col. Jesse I. Sloat, from Hawaiian Dept., to Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Henry S. Cole, from Ft. Ontario, N. Y., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., for obser. and exam.

Maj. Douglas H. Mebane, from Washington, D. C., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., Aug. 4.

Maj. Gaston W. Rogers, from Ft. Knox, Ky., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., for obser. and exam.

(Please turn to Page 719)

OFFICIAL ORDERS

NAVY ORDERS

April 15, 1937

Comdr. Robert H. English, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., May; to Portland as exec. officer.

Comdr. William A. Teasley, det. NYd., Phila., May; to Comdr. Mobile Target Div. 1.

Lt. Comdr. Harry J. Hansen, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Keyport, Wash., May; to Altair as exec. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Ernest E. Herrmann, det. Naval Academy, May; to West Virginia as gun. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Frederick S. Holmes, det. Arkansas, May 17; to command Herbert.

Lt. Comdr. Elmer Kiehl, det. NYd., Wash., May; to Pennsylvania as gun. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Lansford Y. Mason, Jr., det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., May; to staff, Comdr. Base Force, an asst. US Fleet personnel officer.

Lt. Comdr. Harry W. Need, det. Naval Academy, May; to Colorado as nav. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Francis A. Packer, det. NYd., Boston, May; to Ranger as engr. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Lemuel P. Padgett, Jr., det. Naval Academy, May; to New Mexico as gun. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Charles F. M. S. Quinby, to asst. eng. officer, Saratoga.

Lt. Comdr. David Rittenhouse, det. Ranger, May or June; to Ranger as air officer.

Lt. Comdr. William F. Tarbutton, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, May; to Houston as nav. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Richard B. Tugge, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., May; to New Mexico as nav. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Augustus J. Wellings, det. Nav. Gun Factory, NYd., Wash., May; to California as gun. officer.

Lt. Ralph E. Hanson, det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., May 4; to cfo Pompano and in command when commissioned.

Lt. Selden G. Hooper, det. 3rd Nav. Dist., May 10; to Borne as exec. officer.

Lt. John G. Johns, det. Bonita, May 1; to command Bonita.

Lt. Horatio Ridout, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, May 1; to Houston.

Lt. William A. Riley, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, May; to Wyoming.

Lt. Willard J. Suits, det. Naval Academy, May; to West Virginia.

Lt. William L. Turney, det. Asst. Instr. of Nav. Matl., N. Y., May 8; to Louisville.

Lt. Raymond H. Waller, det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, May 1; to Nav. Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia.

Lt. Harvey T. Walsh, det. Marine Corps School, Marine Barracks, Quantico, May; to Richmond as 1st Lt. and damage control officer.

Lt. Daniel J. Weintraub, det. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, May; to Maryland.

April 16, 1937

Comdr. Edgar R. McClung, det. Nav. War College, Newport, May 14; to command Medina.

Comdr. Webster M. Thompson, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., May 3; to staff, Comdr. Cruisers, Setg. Force, as eng. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Neill D. Brantly, det. Fedl. Shipldg. & Dry Dock Co., Kearny, June 10; to Astoria as eng. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Paul W. Steinhagen, det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., May; to Northampton as gun. officer.

Lt. Edward J. Drew, det. VF 1B (Lexington), May; to VS 10S (Chester).

Lt. William R. Ignatius, det. Naval Academy, May; to cfo Salmon and on bd. when comm.

Lt. John F. Piotrowski, det. Receiving Sta., Phila., June 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Edwin J. Taylor, Jr., det. NYd., Pearl Harbor, May; to Mississippi.

Lt. (Jg) Burrell C. Allen, Jr., det. Nav. Academy, May; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.

Lt. (Jg) Bernhart A. Fuetsch, det. Naval Academy, June; to Instn. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. (Jg) Richard C. Gazlay, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, April 30; to VS 3B (Lexington).

Lt. (Jg) Robert B. Heilig, det. California, June 1; to Salinas.

Lt. (Jg) Albert D. Kaplan, det. Ramsay, May; to Montgomery.

Lt. (Jg) Robert T. S. Keith, det. Nav. Observatory, Wash., May; to staff, Comdr. Base Force, as aide and flag lieut.

Lt. (Jg) Leon S. Kintberger, det. Evans, April; to cfo Gridley and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (Jg) Oliver G. Kirk, det. Naval Academy, to duty Naval Academy.

Lt. (Jg) Roy A. Newton, det. Naval Academy, May; to duty Naval Academy.

(Please turn to Page 718)

Navy Department
Marine Corps

OFFICIAL ORDERS

ARMED SERVICE FINANCE CO.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

FMF, MB, Quantico, 18 days delay. Detailed Naval Aviator and Pilot as of April 6.

2nd Lt. John A. Anderson, orders modified; det. MD USS Louisville to temporary duty MB, Puget Sound NYd., until June 17, then to NAS Pensacola, for duty.

2nd Lt. Dixon Goen, about June 1, 1937, det. MB, Puget Sound NYd., to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

(Please turn to Page 719)

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Attorneys-in-Fact

FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS-DIGEST

1 Great Britain, Revised Field Service Regulations. Field Service Regulations are a synthesis of historical experiences common to all military operations; they are scientific text-books on war, a strategical and tactical atlas showing the best roads without however prohibiting clever short-cuts. Post-war manuals are in process of revision and are always of paramount interest to other armies. Armies watch and copy other regulations so closely that eventually there is little difference between their publications.

The new British Regulations contain some interesting features. The sub-titles of each volume clearly indicate the line of demarcation between them and their respective contents, viz: Vol. II: *Operations* (Smaller units up to the Brigade) and Vol. III: *Higher Formations*. (Combined arms, large units and superior command.)

F. S. R. Vol. II, 1935, appears to have as logical an arrangement as the old edition (1929):

Chap. I. Fighting troops. Characteristics and Armament.

Chap. II. Command and control of troops in Battle.

Chap. III. Movements by Land and Air and Quarters.

Chap. IV. Information and Reconnaissance.

Chap. V. Protection.

Chap. VI. The Attack.

Chap. VII. The Defense.

Chap. VIII to X. Special operations: Night operations, Position warfare and other special types of warfare.

Chap. II analyzes those common-sense tactical precepts generally referred to as "Principles of War." This general sequence represents a treatment of military conditions in their probable order of occurrence in war.

The effect of those modern factors, mechanization, motorization, aviation, is immediate and far-reaching in all armies; the British Regulations reflect this modern tendency clearly. In the 1929 Edition, the infantry is still paramount "... the main object of the infantry, to which all other operations are preliminaries is to close with the enemy and destroy him," i.e. an impression of omnipotence; armoured combat vehicles were considered purely as an auxiliary to infantry and aircraft as an auxiliary to the land forces; no reference was made to "maintenance" i.e. repair establishments, etc.

The opening chapters of the new Edition are quite different: the discussion of "armoured vehicles" takes *priority of place over the infantry!* This does not mean that the infantry has been relegated to the status of "military police," but it does mean the official recognition of the fighting value of mechanized formations. Both infantry and tanks have the primary role of closing with the enemy and as such, both are *assault arms*. In areas suitable for their employment, tanks may assault while infantry will occupy and hold; in unsuitable areas, infantry must assault, occupy and hold, supported by artillery.

The air arm is given prominence— "... the importance of aircraft in land warfare is increasing. Information obtained from air reconnaissance is essential. Offensive action against ground targets may have far reaching and often decisive results, but offensive action from the air depends on suitable bases; an army may be required to secure bases from which aircraft can operate or attack bases from which the enemy operates..."

This suggests that a field force may in future war be used as an *auxiliary* to the Air Force? The most candid expression of the influence of the air arm on operations is contained in Chap. VIII (Night Operations): "... The influence of the air arm has greatly enhanced the importance of movement by night; it is, indeed, difficult by day for a force of any size to out-maneuver and surprise an enemy

CONTENTS

Great Britain: Revised Field Service Regulations	1
France: Miscellaneous Intelligence	2
1—Improved Artillery Material.	
2—Current Views on Mechanization.	
3—The Motorcycle in Combat.	
4—Infantry Combat in Localities.	

who possesses aircraft . . ."

Another modern factor is brought out, for the first time, in official texts, i.e., supply, repair and mechanical maintenance facilities and services (the "workshop"): "... The introduction of new weapons and increasing mechanization of armies necessitate the most carefully considered allocation of national resources . . . a wise direction of industry and correct distribution of man-power will be as important as generalship in the field." One may say that full theoretical recognition has been given in F. S. R. II and III to the importance and potentialities of mechanized units and aircraft and the establishments, factories and maintenance facilities without which neither could be produced in peace or maintained at strength in war.

Further new ground is broken under the heading of command of military forces. (III, 4 (1) and (2)):—"War is now more than ever a social problem; a major war affects the whole of national life; a commander will have to give due weight to political requirements . . . in military matters, his outlook must be a broad one. Any future war will bring many surprises. New weapons and other developments may necessitate far-reaching changes in organization. He must consider in all operations, air action as well as ground action; the closest possible cooperation between the army and the air force will be essential in any kind of operation; the more closely a military commander has studied the powers and limitations of the air, the better he will be qualified to wage war in any theater."

This passage is a timely reminder of the ever increasing scope of military education; furthermore, this passage contains a warning against the narrow view that political, economic and social spheres are beyond the province of the soldier.

Another interesting point relates to the aim of strategy. The 1929 Edition ascribes exclusive importance to battle and the hostile armies—" . . . since the armed forces are the only instrument of offence or defence, these forces must be overcome,"—and as a corollary—" . . . battle is the decisive action in war." Numerous reputable authors have disputed this thesis and contend that whereas tactics fill the province of fighting, strategy not only stops on the frontiers but aims to reduce fighting to the slenderest possible proportions. Liddell Hart thinks that the destruction of enemy forces in battle is usually quickest in effect, but if conditions are unfavorable it is folly to use this method. F. S. R. III qualifies the former text by the insertion of a cautious—" . . . it will usually be necessary to defeat or neutralize the enemy's armed forces"—and—"battle is usually the decisive act in land warfare."

In the 1935 Edition, the "Principles of War" have been demoted from their lofty pinnacle; they are now reduced to "tactical precepts" (Vol. II) and "strategic principles" (Vol. III); this arrangement is regarded as a marked improvement: the precepts are discussed under a section-heading "The elements of tactics," in very simple language.

The following is a summary of the principal modifications:

1. Troops are divided into two cate-

yds.) and 1 Bn. of four long-range 75 mm. guns; both calibers can be employed against normal battlefield targets.

The division requires an anti-aircraft regiment of automatic 37 mm. guns, an organization probably furnished by the Corps; he regards the 47 mm. gun as the only suitable caliber for anti-tank defense, required in large numbers, probably augmented by additional self-propelled anti-tank cannons. (La France Militaire)

2. *Current views on mechanization.* The French regard mechanized formations (tanks) primarily as support weapons for Infantry, as a mass of fire, or fire reserve, available during concentration and movement.

The Russians appear to consider the tank as an all-purpose weapon, used independently or in combined arms operations, and in practically any situation.

The Italians regard the tank as a support weapon primarily; there are only isolated instances of mass employment.

The British consider this new weapon as one of special characteristics which will modify its range of employment.

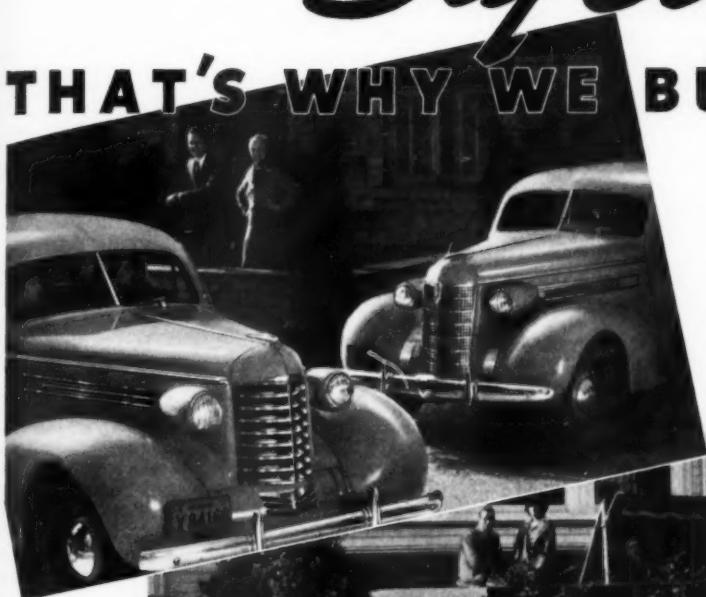
The Germans view the tank as a highly offensive weapon and speculate on mass employment for a decision, although employment in cooperation with other arms is current. The German tank division, as well as the French, tends to a heavy type of vehicles, while the British appear to favor mobile divisions with light-weight vehicles. The ratio of tanks in support of a division appears to be a battalion, in French, Russian and Italian views; however, recent maneuvers disclose completely mechanized divisions. There is a strong leaning toward the ultimate development of a separate arm: the mechanized arm. (L'Illustration)

3. *The motorcycle in combat.* Cyclist units are quite prevalent in several European Armies; their employment is particularly conspicuous in reconnaissance units (French, German, Italian). For messenger service the motorcycle is regarded as superior to the sidecar; cyclist units are important as a highly mobile fire reserve or as nuclei for reconnaissance missions. While not actually competitive, there is a possibility of the motorcycle and side-car holding its own, in certain missions, with the more expensive armoured car. As regards a comparison of the solo-motorcycle and the side car, the latter has definite advantages in speed, radius of action, armament, vulnerability, etc. Each side car should be equipped with an automatic rifle, having a traverse of 250 degrees; the cars might be mounted alternately on the right and left of the motorcycle, for all around fire, for cars travelling in pairs. (Revue Cavalerie)

4. *Infantry combat in localities.* Colonel Desré covers the problem of attack and defense of villages in a recent number of the "Revue d'Infanterie"; the article is important because it represents an official conference at the Ecole Sup de Guerre, i.e. an expression of French doctrine and because the modern tank menace places importance on the protection afforded by localities; it may be argued that the modern M. L. R., in view of the tank developments may follow a contour of defensible obstacles, particularly clusters of houses; finally, the World War has shown innumerable examples of the protracted and successful defense of such localities. (The European masonry construction, of course, is a factor that makes an American analogy difficult.) The author leans toward the defense of the edge of the village; the village itself should be organized into redoubts; the edges should be flanked by fire from adjacent areas; a reserve should be established in rear of the village for counterattack. As regards the attack, such a village must be outflanked, in conjunction with a frontal attack; only limited personnel should engage in a fight inside the place; this operation requires tanks.

—C. A. W.

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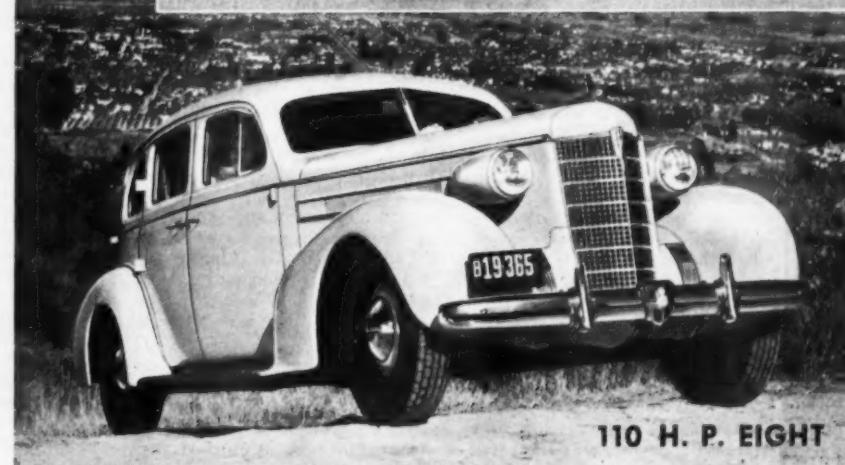
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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

The Reenlistment Allowance—Difficulties still lie in the path of restoration of the reenlistment allowance, it became apparent this week as a deadlock developed between the Bureau of the Budget and Congress over continuation of the ban on payment and appropriations for the allowances.

Instead of allowing funds for payment of the bonus after July 1 as requested by at least one of the Services affected after both the Senate and House rejected continuation of the ban, the Budget Bureau resubmitted the proviso to withhold payment for another year for inclusion in the Second Deficiency Bill. And while it probably will not be approved, considerable uncertainty has arisen as to actual payment of the allowance. The situation, at present, is as follows:

Continuation of the ban on payment of the allowance was recommended in the President's budget estimates and no funds were allowed for its payment. A proviso, to suspend the permanent law authorizing payment was inserted in Coast Guard section of the Treasury-Postoffice Departments appropriation bill but was stricken out of the bill on the floor of the House on a point of order that it was legislation on an appropriation bill which is contrary to the rules of the House.

The Senate Appropriations Committee considered the question of reinserting the ban on payment when the Treasury-Postoffice bill was considered and voted it down, without, however, providing funds for its payment. No funds were allowed in the Naval appropriation bill which was considered after the other measure, the question not even being brought up.

A request was made to the Bureau of the Budget, it is said, that a supplemental appropriation be submitted for insertion in the Second Deficiency Bill to permit payment of the allowance to naval personnel. Instead, the Bureau resubmitted the provision for continuation of the suspension. This was referred to the subcommittee on deficiency appropriations and a hearing on matter was held this week, with Rear Adm. R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, testifying (the proviso, while submitted as a Coast Guard item, applies to all of the armed services). The bill will be reported to the House next week.

Should the suspension proviso be inserted in the deficiency bill, Representative Byron N. Scott, D of Calif., on whose point of order the suspension was stricken from the Treasury-Postoffice bill, says he will make the same point of order against it again. Parliamentary authorities are agreed that the proviso cannot be phrased in an appropriation bill so as not to be subject to point of order, and there is no intention to attempt to bring in a separate bill to this effect. (Even if this latter were attempted it undoubtedly would not be approved by either the House military or naval committee.)

If the end of the fiscal year comes with the suspension of the payment of the allowance lifted but no funds appropriated, enlisted men reenlisting after June 30 will be entitled to the allowance. However, as for enlisted men of the Navy, it is doubtful that they will be able to get it without suing in the Court of Claims. Not only is there no money in the naval appropriation bill with which to pay the allowance, naval officials state, but the language of the bill refers only to "pay of enlisted men" or to specific allowances (not the reenlistment allowance) and therefore they conclude that they cannot pay the allowance. Army observers, however, take the view that if the suspension is not reenacted the Department can pay the bonus from the general appropriation "Pay of the Army" and incur a deficiency, next year asking for additional funds. The language of the Army bills, moreover, usually refers only to "pay" and to specified allowances. In the Marine Corps, there is a general appropriation for pay and allowances, and even under the Navy's view, it is believed that the allowance can be paid, with a deficiency being incurred.

Development of the situation will be closely watched by Service personnel.

Flow of Army Promotion—It is estimated that between April 1 and July 1, 1937 normal attrition on the Army promotion list will result in 17 promotions to the grade of colonel, 28 to the grade of lieutenant colonel and 32 to the grade of major, while the attainment of the required length of service will promote 220 to the grade of colonel officers down to and including Lt. Col. E. R. Andrews, No. 50 on the grade of colonel officers down to and including Col. E. R. Andrews, No. 50 on the promotion list as of Oct. 20, 1936; to the grade of lieutenant colonel down to Maj. N. Y. DuHamel, No. 75; to the grade of Major down to Capt. J. P. Crehan, No. 103; to the grade of captain down to 1st Lt. J. G. Hopkins, No. 220, and to the grade of first lieutenant down to 2nd Lt. J. B. Richardson, No. 234.

Navy Fitness Reports—It has come to the attention of the Bureau of Navigation that there is some misunderstanding relative to two parts of Bureau of Navigation Circular Letter No. 11-37 of March 16, 1937, on the subject of fitness reports, and the following clarifying comments have been made:

1. On Page 2 of Circular Letter No. 11-37 there appears the following:

"Under 'Regular duties' and 'Additional duties,' after the duties performed indicate the number of months by figures in parenthesis."

The time to be indicated should be only that covered by the period of the fitness report. In this connection, attention is invited to Navy Regulations, 1920, Art. 137 (7), which reads in part as follows:

"The marks and comment shall cover only the period of time stated in the reports."

2. In N. Nav. 443-A (pink form of Report on Fitness) there is neither a paragraph 7, nor is there, under paragraph 8, the entry "ship handling." In view of the fact that this is a shore duty form, specific explanation of the absence of these notations was considered unnecessary in Circular Letter No. 11-37.

With regard to submission of Fitness Reports the Bureau of Navigation states:

"Attention is invited to the fact that U. S. Navy Regulations, 1920, Art. 137 (1) specifically defines the times at which routine reports shall be submitted, and that sub-paragraph 11 of the same Article outlines the occasions on which special reports shall be submitted. In any case where a reporting officer is of the opinion that the best interests of the Navy will be served by the submission of a non-routine fitness report immediately prior to the date of convening of a selection board, such a report will be accepted."

USNA '07 Class to Meet—The most remarkable Naval Academy class of this generation,—length of service considered,—will foregather for its thirtieth anniversary reunion at the Academy on May 28, the program being scheduled to continue through June Week. The opening event is a stag dinner and "hammocks" are to be provided as in the old days.

The Naval Academy class of 1907, which for more than a quarter of a century has been banded together as "The Association of the Class of 1907, USNA," was the first large class to be appointed as midshipmen, following the decision of Congress to expand the Navy in 1903, the plebe class numbering 320. Of this number, 220 were graduated as passed midshipmen in three sections.

Only 81 of the entering plebe class are now on active duty in the three services, navy, army, and marine corps; 64 are line captains in the Navy, 4 are lieutenant colonels in the Army, 2 are lieutenant colonels in the Marine Corps, 7 are captains in the Navy for engineering duty only, 2 are captains in the naval construction corps, one is a captain in the naval supply corps, and one is a captain in the naval civil engineering corps. Six are captains in the line with the qualification of naval aviators.

Ninety-six of the original plebe class resigned while in the Academy and since graduation and 59 are deceased. Of these, 2 died while at the Academy and 34 in line of duty, including 6 who were victims of the flu epidemic in 1918. Four were drowned in Hampton Roads in 1907 when a navy steam launch in which they were embarked was sunk by a railroad barge. Two were burned to death in a turret explosion on board the Georgia in August, 1907. One was killed in action by Moros in the Philippines in 1908 and two were killed by the explosions of a depth bomb and anti-submarine mine in the North Sea in 1918.

The records show that the class of 1907 has the largest number of line captains in the Navy of any class ever graduated from the Academy. This number, which now stands at 64, will be reduced by operation of law five years hence when those who have not been selected for flag rank will be retired. If the normal number of this class are selected, between now and 1942, the class will have 16 rear admirals on the active list. This number exceeds by far the number that has ever been selected from any naval academy class.

The records at the present time also show that 1907 line captains have commanded or have received orders to command, a larger number of major vessels in the Navy than any class on the active list: Capt. Harry J. Abbott, recently relinquished command of the Chester; Capt. Allan S. Farquhar has completed a cruise in command of the Salt Lake City; Capt. John H. Hoover, has commanded the carrier Langley; Capt. Randall Jacobs has been in command of the battleship Utah and will shortly take command of the Tuscaloosa; Capt. Rufus W. Mathewson will command a heavy cruiser in June; Capt. Newton H. White, Jr. is ordered to command the new carrier Enterprise; Capt. Charles W. Crosse has been in command of the Marblehead; Capt. William F. Amsden is now in command of the newest cruiser, the Quincy; Capt. John S. Barleon is captain of the Arkansas; Capt. Clarence N. Hinckley is in command of the Wyoming; Capt. George N. Barker is ordered to command the Houston; Capt. Augustine T. Beauregard is ordered to command the New Orleans; Capt. Ralph C. Parker is ordered to command the San Francisco; Capt. Ezra G. Allen is in command of the Chester; Capt. George M. Ravencroft recently commanded the Detroit; Capt. Cortlandt C. Baughman now commands the Cincinnati; Capt. William L. Beck commands the San Francisco; Capt. Patrick N. L. Bellinger is in command of the carrier Ranger; Capt. George H. Bowditch is the captain of the Pensacola; Capt. Willis W. Bradley is in command of the Portland; Capt. Samuel A. Clement commands the Detroit; Capt. Arthur S. Carpender is ordered to command the Indianapolis; Capt. Richard B. Coffman commands the Salt Lake City; Capt. Damon E. Cummings is in command of the Utah; Capt. John B. Earle is captain of the New Orleans; Capt. Charles C. Gill has just assumed command of the Astoria; Capt. William S. Farber is the captain of the Louisville; Captain Schuyler F. Helm commands the Richmond; Capt. H. Kent Hewitt is the captain of the Indianapolis; Capt. Jonas H. Ingram has commanded the Pennsylvania; Capt. H. A. Jones has been the commanding officer of the Omaha; Capt. Chester H. J. Keppler commands the Minneapolis; Capt. I. Hall Mayfield commands the Tuscaloosa; Capt. Howard B. McCleary is in command of the Omaha; Capt. Thomas A. Symington commands the Northampton; Capt. Lucien F. Kimball has been ordered to command the Minneapolis; Capt. Guy E. Davis commands the New York; Capt. Harry A. McClure commands the Black Hawk; Capt. Felix Gyax has just turned over the command of the Augusta to his classmate, Capt. Harold V. McKittrick; and Capt. W. Taylor Smith has recently been relieved of the command of the Concord; Capt. Newton Lord Nichols has been ordered to command the Wyoming. Total 42.

Capt. Bryson Bruce, head of the Department of Engineering at the Naval Academy is the President of the Association of the Class of 1907, USNA and Capt. Harry J. Abbott is the historian of the class, an office he has held continuously for 30 years. His record of every member of the plebe class up to the present is complete to the last detail of the official and personal history of each member, including their families. All told, he has biographical data to cover every member for the past 34 years.

On the 25th anniversary of the graduation of the class, the members subscribed to a fund for new beautiful wrought bronze gates at the main gate of the Academy. These were presented and dedicated in June Week, being accepted in behalf of the Naval Academy by Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart, superintendent. Capt. Russell S. Crenshaw made the presentation in behalf of his classmates.

The following members of the class are qualified naval aviators: Capt. John H. Hoover, Newton H. White, Jr., Warren G. Child, Edward D. McWhorter, Albert C. Read, and Patrick N. L. Bellinger. The following are for engineering duty only: Capt. Bryson Bruce, Baxter H. Bruce, Fred T. Van Auken, Joseph S. Evans, Claude A. Jones, Philip H. Hammond, and Edmund D. Almy. These are captains in the naval construction corps: Ralph T. Hanson, and Philip G. Lauman. Capt. Henry G. Taylor is in the corps of civil engineers and John H. Knapp is a captain in the Navy Supply Corps.

The following members of the class of 1907 are lieutenant colonels in the Army: William W. Hicks, E. B. Walker, William O. Rawls, and Felix Gross. These are lieutenant colonels in the Marine Corps: John Doxey and Harold H. Utley.

The class can claim as a member, one of the world's greatest ordnance experts in Capt. Garrett L. Schuyler. The following have become distinguished in civilian life: Reginald Gillmor, gyro compasses; Sloan Danenhower, deep sea salvage work; Lewis W. McKeenhan, physics; A. D. Turnbull, biography; Lester Adams, pulmonary

diseases; Virginus E. Clark, aviation; David G. Copeland, transportation.

The following have performed out of the routine duty while in active service or since retirement: Lieut. Comdr. William A. Hodgeman, Ret., Department of Commerce; Comdr. William P. Beehler, Ret., Bureau Hydrographique Internationale, Monaco; and Comdr. Louis J. Gulliver, Ret. fitted out and commanded the "Constitution" on her three year cruise.

Harry W. Lyon, Jr. was the navigator of the airplane Southern Cross in its epochal flight from California to Australia, via Hawaii, and tiny Howland Island in mid Pacific. The aerial navigation to this pin point in the vast areas of the ocean has never been approached in skill.

Curatorship of Naval Academy—Rear Adm. David Foote Sellers, superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, has been considering the adoption of a policy under which the curatorship of the Naval Academy Museum hereafter will be held by an officer of the Navy who is specially qualified for this kind of duty. While nothing definite has been decided by Admiral Sellers, it has been understood that he has given the matter much thought and has considered the qualifications of more than one officer whose experience and aptitude for the work of curator may be utilized in ways to make the priceless objects in the Museum better understood and appreciated by the Regiment of Midshipmen as well as by the officers of the service and the public.

The Museum is at present housed in a wing of the Academy library that is far from being large enough to properly display the exhibits which are now in the possession of the Museum. More space is needed for currently owned objects and much more is foreseen in the immediate future to care for gifts that are being made at the rate of several every month.

Under the supervision and with the interest of Admiral Sellers, the exhibits in the museum have been rearranged, as well as indexed and recorded historically for posterity by Lt. R. De Weese, USN, who has served as curator during the past three years and who has recently received order for sea duty. Prior to his detail to the museum, the work was attended to by Professor H. F. Kraft who is no longer connected with the Academy.

Representations have been submitted to Congress in the interest of an appropriation for the construction of a new building for exclusive use as a museum to give proper effect to exhibiting the objects which have been received and those which are certain to be presented in the future. It has been thought that a number of new and valuable objects will be donated to the Academy contingent on the erection of a new museum for their proper showing.

Tentative architectural plans for a new museum contemplate suitable provision for adequate space to show all existing exhibits and for those to be presented in the future; special lighting effects, as prescribed by modern museum practice, and efficient fire protection for building and contents.

Not only does Admiral Sellers take an intense personal interest in the historical objects that tell the deathless story of the Navy in peace and war since its establishment in 1775, but he has complete faith in the efficacy of these objects, properly displayed in a naval museum, to inculcate in the regiment of midshipmen understanding and appreciation of the worth of the traditions of the Navy in the education of an officer for service in the fleet.

Eliminate Bombardment Section at Kelly Field—The elimination of the Bombardment Section at the Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, Tex., is being discussed in the Corps as a logical move to adjust training methods to the changes in military tactical flying arising as a result of the development of new bombardment planes. This adjustment in the advanced training program, officers believe, was found advisable for two distinct reasons.

First, they say, it had become definitely established in tactical units that in order to promote efficient and safe operation of the large, new dual motored Bombardment airplanes the pilot must have more flying experience than that provided in one year's training at the Air Corps Training Center. To meet this situation two courses lay open for consideration. The first was that the Bombardment Section at Kelly Field would be retained and those successfully completing the course would be allocated to other branches of the Air Corps on tactical duty for further seasoning before being sent back to the Bombardment branch as a full-fledged pilot. The defects in this course of training were considered obvious. The student completing training in the Kelly Field Bombardment Section and sent out, say to an Attack squadron, would be poorly prepared to take his place in such an organization.

The second alternative, and the one found more practicable, was to eliminate a Bombardment Section, as such, at Kelly Field and give all advanced students more flying time in the Bombardment airplanes in conjunction with the regular flight training of their particular section. This system was viewed as having a two-fold advantage: it will permit all graduates to join tactical units especially trained in a particular branch; at the same time, all graduates will have more bi-motor time than formerly and they will have the background training to be readily absorbed into a Bombardment unit after flying hours and experience are built up in another branch of the Air Corps.

In addition to the expected advantages of such a system officers see still another. Present indications are that multi-motor airplanes will be used more and more in future military aviation. Any training in bi-motor airplanes which the graduate possesses will be a distinct advantage when he is called upon to fly one of these new ships.

Under the new plan, all students at Kelly Field will get approximately 30 hours flying time in the B-6's. Before the inauguration of the new plan, students from sections other than Bombardment usually only received approximately five hours transition in the Keystones. The 30 hours of training will include day and night navigation and all other phases of Bombardment training.

The Battleship in the Fleet—The officers and men in the fleet are discussing with considerable interest the decision of the Navy Department that the battleship is to be in the future, as it has been in the past, the principal reliance of the fleet. For a number of years following the war, many officers wavered in the former faith they had in the all round worth of the battleship as the first and chief line of defense and offense. This resulted from the voluminous "lessons from Jutland," bolstered by many who wrote continuously and with apparent convincingness that the battleship had become a costly and cumbersome behemoth, the defense of which had been impaired by airplanes and whose offense had been reduced nearly to impotence from the speed and

invisibility of craft,—surface, air, and subsurface that would run rings harmlessly around the big ships.

As a result of this barrage of forecasts as to the worth of battleships, now and in the future, many officers in the fleet,—perhaps a majority—seemed to tend toward a straddle of the battleship fence, while never for a moment losing one iota of the Navy's traditional faith in the ability, exclusively possessed by the battleship, to deliver the greatest amount of punishment while at the same time taking the blows of submarines, aircraft, and destroyers, cruisers, and lighter-than-air craft.

As late as only a year ago, there was no apparent crystallization of opinion among officers in the fleet as to the future role of the battleship. In the period, 1928-1935, it was not hard to get expressions of opinion in the navy to the effect that our last battleship had been built. These opinions were mainly concerned with a partial conviction, that while no proper substitute had been devised to replace battleships, there had grown up some uncertainty as to just to what extent they had become too greatly vulnerable to attacks by air bombers, submarines and destroyers, screened by smoke.

The mild case of naval jitters that seemed to infect many officers in the fleet in the last ten years concerning the ability of the battleship to deliver punishment and to take blows without being too greatly crippled, has now virtually disappeared. The last particles of doubt regarding the relative invulnerability of the battleship in future fleet actions seemed dissipated with the decision of the British Admiralty to proceed with the construction of new battleships and to make costly modernizations in others, now in commission. The officers in the fleet are now of one mind and that is that the battleship is not too seriously vulnerable to blows from bombs dropped from planes or from hits by torpedoes. The latter, it is conceded, may if they can be made good, impair the speed and maneuverability of a big ship in the battle line. Underwater damage to a battleship as a result of a torpedo hit or a bomb explosion has been enormously minimized during the last ten years by the advances made in contrivances devised for the use of the damage control parties in the fleet and the highly skilled organization of such damage control.

The officers of the navy have always felt confident and secure in battle and in preparing for war in the knowledge that they are to fight in ships that can deliver the maximum punishment to the enemy while at the same time the ship that is under them has a good chance of being fought even after she has been hit.

Service Legislative Summary

BILLS INTRODUCED

Army

McGill, S. 217. To authorize the appointment of Sgt. George B. Telford as warrant officer, USA.

Dixon, H. R. 6549. To provide for the construction of a hangar at Lunken Field, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Edmiston, H. R. 6437. To increase the number of cadets at the Military Academy by five to be appointed from among eligible U. S. citizens necessarily resident abroad.

Scott, H. R. 6486. To provide adequate recreational facilities for Navy personnel at certain naval bases.

Vinson of Ga., H. R. 6547. To authorize the construction of a new Naval Medical center in the vicinity of the District of Columbia.

Vinson, of Ga., H. R. 6550. To authorize the construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the Navy.

Coast Guard

Reynolds, S. 2206. To provide for the transfer of enlisted men of the Coast Guard to the Fleet Naval Reserve.

ACTION ON BILLS

Army

S. 1280. To repeal an act of March 3, 1933, entitled "An act to provide for the transfer of powder and other explosive materials from deteriorated and unserviceable ammunition under the control of the War Department to the Department of Agriculture for use in land clearing, drainage, road building." Passed by House, April 19. Sent to President.

H. R. 3903. To authorize an appropriation for improvement of ammunition storage facilities at Camp Stanley, Tex., and Savanna Ordnance Depot, Savanna, Ill. Passed by House, April 19.

S. 1705. To authorize the Secretary of War to release a certain right-of-way at the Springfield, Armory, Mass. Passed by House, April 19. Sent to President.

H. R. 1978. To authorize an appropriation for reconstruction at Fort Niagara, N. Y., to replace loss by fire. Passed by House, April 19.

S. 1948. To provide additional appointments to the Military Academy from the District of Columbia. Reported to Senate by Committee on Military Affairs, April 20.

Navy

S. 2049. To authorize the establishment of a naval air station on San Francisco Bay, Calif. Passed by Senate with an amendment, April 19.

S. 1113. To provide for the better administration of justice in the Navy. Passed by Senate, April 19.

H. R. 5232. Naval appropriation bill. Conference report agreed to in Senate and House. Sent to President.

S. 763. Reimbursing personnel for loss of personal effects in a fire at the radio direction finder station, North Truro, Mass., on Dec. 27, 1934. Signed by the President April 14.

S. 1133. To extend commissary privileges to widows of officers and enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and also to officers of the Foreign Service of the

United States at foreign stations. Signed by the President April 14.

S. 1314. Reimbursing personnel for loss of personal effects in a fire at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., on Oct. 5, 1930. Signed by the President April 14.

S. 1315. Reimbursing personnel for loss of personal effects in a fire at the Naval Radio Station, Eureka, Calif., on Jan. 17, 1930. Signed by the President April 14.

S. 1317. Reimbursing personnel for loss of personal effects in a fire at the naval radio station, Libugon, Guam, on April 15, 1932. Signed by the President April 14.

S. 1454. Reimbursing personnel for loss of personal effects in a fire in Building No. 125, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on July 16, 1935. Signed by the President April 14.

S. 1131. To amend the naval petroleum and oil-shale reserve act. Passed by Senate, April 15.

Coast Guard

S. 2098. To adjust the rank of certain officers on the retired list. Passed by Senate, April 19.

H. R. 6293. To adjust the rank of certain officers on the retired list. Passed by House, April 19.

H. R. 2510. To provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station on Lake Pontchartrain, La. Passed by House, April 19.

H. R. 2809. To provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station at or near Pass-a-Grille Beach, Fla. Passed by House, April 19.

To Visit Naval Academy

Arrangements have been made to entertain the delegates to the annual Red Cross Convention at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, during the afternoon of May 12.

During their visit, the delegates will witness a life-saving-demonstration by the midshipmen in the Naval Academy pool. Later, a dress parade of the Midshipman Regiment will be held.

Capt. Jules James, USN, head of the department of ordnance and gunnery, will be in charge of the visit of these delegates and, with a committee of officers, will plan for them to make a tour of the Naval Academy buildings, to John Paul Jones' tomb, Memorial Hall and other points of interest.

Plans are also being made by the Navy Department for the Sea Scouts who attended the Boy Scout Jamboree in Washington early in July to visit the Naval Academy.

Commandant To Inspect

Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps, is planning an inspection trip to the West Coast about the first of June. He will visit units and stations at New Orleans, San Diego, San Francisco, Mare Island and Bremerton. He will be gone about two months.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 713)

Lt. (jg) Goldsborough S. Patrick, det. Naval Academy; to NYd., Wash.
 Lt. (jg) Robert A. Pierce, det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, May 22; to Gold Star.
 Lt. (jg) Earl H. Pope, det. Naval Academy, May; to Asiatic Station.
 Lt. (jg) Warner S. Rodimon, det. Naval Academy, June; to instn. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.
 Lt. (jg) William W. Shea, uncompleted portion orders April 13 revoked. Continue duty VP 14F (Owl).

Ens. Paul D. Duke, ors. August 24 and desp. ors. Nov. 9 revoked. Det. VO 2B (Arizona) April 10; to Chester.

Ens. Robert A. Paton, det. Hale, to cfo Philadelphia and on board when commissioned. Ors. Feb. 23 revoked.

Comdr. Edwin D. McMorries, (MC), det. Nav. Dispensary, Navy Dept., June 30; to Nav. Hosp., Charleston.

Comdr. John H. Robbins, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash., May; to Lexington.

Lt. Comdr. Albert J. Desautels, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, to Norfolk Naval Hosp.

Lt. Comdr. Hardy V. Hughes, (MC), det. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., May; to Nevada.

Lt. Comdr. Benton V. D. Scott, (MC), det. Chicago; to NYd., Puget Sound.

Lt. Comdr. Herbert L. Shinn, (MC), det. Nav. Mine Depot, Yorktown, to Quincy.

Lt. Jay F. Miller, (MC), det. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., April; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk.

Lt. Herbert G. Shepler, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, to Texas.

Lt. (jg) Adrian J. Delaney, (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., May 8; to West Virginia.

Lt. (jg) David R. Dodge, Jr., (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., May 8; to Maryland.

Lt. (jg) Eric D. Pearson, (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., May 8; to Lexington.

Capt. Lucian C. Williams, (DC), det. Nav. Academy, May; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.

Comdr. Leon C. Frost, (DC), det. Nav. Dispensary, Navy Dept., May; to Arkansas.

Comdr. Hubert J. Lehman, (DC), det. Mississippi, June; to Altair.

Comdr. John V. McAlpin, (DC), det. Command Nav. Dental School, Wash., June; to Nav. Hosp., Phila.

Lt. Raymond A. Lowry, (DC), det. Marine Barracks, Quantico, May 15; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Wadsworth C. Trojakowski, (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, May; to Mississippi.

Capt. William C. Neill, (SC), det. staff, Comdr. Battle Force, June; to NYd., Boston.

Lt. Comdr. Vergil L. Marsh, (SC), det. Subm. Base, New London, May; to Texas.

Lt. Comdr. George W. Masterton, (SC), det. Trenton, April; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) Raymond Lamoreaux, (CEC), to NYd., Phila.

Lt. (jg) Everett P. Wuebbens, (CHC), det. NYd., N. Y., May; to Whitney.

Ch. Bosn. William H. Justice, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, May 20; to Utah.

Ch. Elec. Franklin M. Lewis, det. Norfolk NYd., May 12; to Wyoming.

Ch. Elec. William A. Vick, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, May 20; to Trenton.

Ch. Pharm. William E. G. Bartle, on disch. Trmt. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, April; to Naval Academy.

Ch. Pay Cik. Writner Hostetter, ors. March 26 revoked. Det. New Orleans, June; to Rigel.

Ch. Pay Cik. Jesse A. Scott, det. Cuyama; continue trmt. . . Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

April 17, 1937

Comdr. Herbert K. Fenn, det. Naval Academy, May; to Trenton as exec. officer.

Comdr. Charles J. Wheeler, det. West Virginia, June 1; to staff, Cinc. U. S. Flt., as aide and flag secretary.

Lt. Comdr. Richard R. Hartung, det. Nav. Academy, May 10; to Nevada as gun. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Raymond W. Holisinger, det. Bu. Ord., Navy Dept., May; to Colorado as gun. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Earle W. Mills, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., May; to Destroyers, Battle Force, as engr. officer.

Lt. William M. Cole, det. Nav. Boiler Lab., NYd., Phila., May 1; to cfo Philadelphia and on board as asst. engr. officer when comm.

Lt. John E. French, det. Naval Academy, May; to cfo Philadelphia and on bd. when commissioned.

Lt. John P. Millon, det. NYd., Charleston, May; to Vestal.

Lt. Herbert H. Taylor, det. NYd., Phila., May; to Argonne as nav. officer.

Lt. (jg) Samuel H. Griffin, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, May; to Holland.

Lt. (jg) Frank L. Johnson, det. Naval Academy, June; to NYd., Wash.

Lt. (jg) Almon E. Loomis, det. Naval Academy, May; to VS 5B (Memphis).

Lt. (jg) Augustus R. St. Angelo, det. Naval Academy, May; to duty Naval Academy.

Ens. Leslie E. Rosenberg, det. Selfridge, May 7; to resignation accepted effective June 7.

Comdr. William E. Eaton, (MC), det. Nav. War College, Newport, May 14; to staff, Cdr. Destroyers, Battle Force.

Lt. (jg) William O. Fowler, (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., to Enterprise.

Ch. Gunner Einar Bjorhus, det. Falcon, May 1; to Subm. Base, New London.

Gunner Sven Brochman, det. NYd., Wash., April 23; to Falcon.

Ch. Pay Cik. Fred Traxler, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, May; to Aircraft, Base Force.

Pay Cik. Fred L. Baker, det. Arctic; to trmt. Naval Hosp., Mare Island.

Ch. Carp. John A. Nicol, det. NYd., Charleston, June 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Carp. Alfred J. Ray, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, May 25; to New York.

Carp. Michael P. Sarcone, desp. ors. Feb. 16 revoked. Continue duty Rigel.

April 19, 1937

Comdr. Campbell D. Edgar, det. as Communications Officer 11th Nav. Dist., San Diego, May; to Louisville as exec. officer.

Comdr. Otto M. Forster, det. Marine Barracks, Quantico, May; to Pensacola as exec. officer.

Comdr. Leonard N. Linsley, det. Nav. War College, Newport, May; to Northampton as exec. officer.

Comdr. Herman A. Spanagel, det. Nav. Prov. Grd., Dahlgren, May; to staff, C in C, US Flt., gun. officer.

Comdr. Herbert W. Underwood, det. Nav. War College, Newport, May 14; to Comdr. Destroyer Div. 17.

Lt. Comdr. Robert B. Dashiell, det. Naval Academy, May; to Mississippi as 1st lieut. and damage control officer.

Lt. Comdr. Roscoe F. Good, det. Nav. Engineering Experimental Sta., Annapolis, May; to Arkansas as nav. officer.

Lt. Comdr. George R. Henderson, det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, May; to Wright as nav. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Harold R. Holcomb, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, May; to staff, Comdr. Cruiser Div. 7, as aide and flag secretary.

Lt. Comdr. John H. Jenkins, det. Naval Academy, May; to Maryland as 1st lieut. and damage control officer.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas P. Jeter, det. Nav. War College, Newport, May; to Inspr. of Nav. Aircraft, Wright Fld.

Lt. Comdr. John B. McDonald, det. NYd., Boston, May 1; to Wyoming as 1st lieut.

Lt. Comdr. Clarence H. Pike, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., May 15; to command J. Fred Talbott.

Lt. Comdr. Francis W. Relechelder, det. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, May; to Lexington as 1st lt. and damage control officer.

Lt. Comdr. Stewart S. Reynolds, det. Receiving Sta., Phila., May; to command Truxtun.

Lt. Comdr. William Sinton, det. Hydro. Office, Navy Dept., May; to CO, VB, 1B (Ranger).

Lt. Charles S. Beightler, det. Receiving Sta., Phila., May; to Whitney.

Lt. Jack F. Bowling, Jr., det. Aide to Cdt., 14th Nav. Dist., May; to Vestal.

Lt. Howell C. Fish, det. NYd., Mare Island, May; to Fox as exec. officer.

Lt. Michael F. D. Flaherty, det. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, May; to Salt Lake City.

Lt. Frank D. Giambattista, det. 12th Nav. Dist., May; to Gilmer.

Lt. Wallace H. Gregg, det. Off. in Chge., Br. Hydro. Office, Boston, May 25; to Whitney as nav. officer.

Lt. Thomas H. Hederman, det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., May; to staff, Comdr. Destroyers, Setg. Forces as aide and flag lieutenant.

Lt. Harold D. Herty, det. Rigel, May; to Langley as engr. officer.

Lt. Charles M. E. Hoffman, det. Norfolk NYd., May 17; to Melville.

Lt. Emory P. Hyland, det. NYd., N. Y., May; to Chicago as asst. engr. officer.

Lt. John S. Keating, det. Rigel, April; to cfo Henley and on board as exec. officer when commissioned.

Lt. Alexander MacIntyre, det. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, May; to Broome as exec. officer.

Lt. James M. Miller, det. NYd., Charleston, May 22; to Oklahoma.

Lt. Harry E. Morgan, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, May; to Neches.

Lt. Richard E. Myers, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, May; to Wyoming.

Lt. Charles W. Parker, det. Naval Academy, May; to Chester.

Lt. Olin Scoggs, det. Nav. Mine Depot, New London, May; to Concord.

Lt. William R. Shaw, to communication officer, Texas.

Lt. Paul L. F. Weaver, det. Fox, June 1; to asst. Nav. Attaché, American Embassy, Paris.

Lt. (jg) Marshall T. Martin, det. VB 1B (Ranger), May; to VP SF, Pearl Harbor.

Orders March 20 revoked.

Lt. (jg) Albert C. Perkins, ors. March 20 revoked. Det. VB 5B (Lexington), May; to

VP BF, Pearl Harbor.

Lt. (jg) Claude V. Ricketts, det. Naval Academy, June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Comdr. Peter C. Supan (MC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, June; to Nav. Rtg. Sta., Chicago.

Lt. (jg) James D. Flemming (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., to Saratoga.

Lt. (jg) Dermot Lohr (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., June 8; to Lexington.

Comdr. Harry D. Johnson (DC), det. Nav. Hospital, Chelsea, May 24; to Nav. Hosp. Parrish Island.

Lt. (jg) James L. Wanger (DC), det. Nav. Dental School, Wash., May 14; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk.

Lt. Comdr. Harry Atwood (SC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, June 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. William W. Schneider (CEC), det. Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., May 24; to NYd., Boston.

Comdr. Francis L. McFadden (CHC), det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, May; to Arizona.

Lt. Homer G. Glunt (CHC), det. Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, May 28; to Texas.

April 20, 1937

Capt. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, det. command Ranger; to chief of staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Battle Force.

Capt. Randall Jacobs, det. Bu. Nav., July; to command Tuscaloosa.

Capt. Leigh Noyes, orders March 19, modified; to command Lexington instead of Saratoga.

Capt. James S. Woods, det. Nav. Exam. Bd., Navy Dept.; to Office of Ch. of Nav. Oper.

Comdr. Carlos A. Bailey, det. Nav. War College, Newport; to exec. off. Houston.

Lt. Comdr. Robert L. Boller, det. NYd., Puget Sound; May; to command Sonthard.

Lt. Comdr. John B. Griggs, Jr., det. Office of Ch. of Nav. Oper., May 20; to nav. officer Nevada.

Lt. Comdr. John G. Jones, det. Bu. Engr., May; to command Long.

Lt. Comdr. Christopher C. Miller, det. Oklahoma, May; to gun. officer staff Comdr. Destroyer Force.

Lt. Comdr. William Earl Miller, det. command Monaghan; to home, relieved all active duty.

April 21, 1937

Comdr. Norman C. Gillette, det. Bu. Ord. in May; to exec. officer USS Omaha.

Lt. John P. B. Barrett, det. Receiving Sta., NYd., Wash., D. C., about May 17; to duty USS Idaho.

Lt. Forrest R. Bunker, det. Asst. Inspr. of Nav. Material in May; to asst. engr. officer USS Concord.

Lt. Lucius H. Chappell, Jr., det. Nav. Acad. in May; to cfo. USS Snapper and on board when commissioned.

Lt. Carl S. Drischler, orders March 10 modified; to Bu. Engr. instead of NYd., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. William A. Fly, det. Nav. Reserve Educational Center, New Orleans, La., about May 1; to exec. officer USS Brooks.

Lt. Earle C. Hawk, det. Naval Academy in May; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. William D. Irvin, det. Naval Academy in May; to USS Nautilus.

Lt. Hal C. Jones, det. USS Brazos in May; to Off. in Charge, Navy Recruiting Sta., Nashville, Tenn.

Lt. James A. McNally, det. Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia Station, Wash., D. C., in May; to USS New Mexico.

Lt. Albert K. Morehouse, det. CO, Nav. Reserve Aviation Base, Opa-Locka, Fla., in May; to command USS Sandpiper.

Lt. Theodore J. Shultz, det. Naval War College, Newport, R. I., about May 14; to duty Naval Operations.

Lt. John M. Sweeney, det. Naval War College, Newport, R. I., about May 14; to duty Naval Operations.

Lt. (jg) Frederick C. Marggraff, det. USS Lamson; to c. f. o. USS Craven and on board as engineer officer when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Lemuel M. Stevens, Jr., det. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., about April 30; to USS Ranger.

CPO Transfers

Howard A. Barrett, CPhM, USS Saratoga to USMC Base, San Diego.

Amos Barton, ACM, Sixth District to USS Yorktown.

Albert R. Bentham, CMM, NRS Pittsburgh, Pa., to USS Enterprise.

Charles N. Bishop, CGM, RS Norfolk, Va., to USS Blue.

William P. Brett, ACM(NAP), VP Squadron 6-F to NAS Lakehurst, N. J.

Paul O. Brigham, CPhM, RS Norfolk, Va., to Comron 40-T.

Arthur J. Carroll, CP, FAB Pearl Harbor to NAS Anacostia, D. C.

William E. Cassel, CMM, NTS San Diego, to Combasefor.

Frederick H. Cederberg, ACMM, VP Squad-

ron 5-F to NAS Anacostia, D. C.

Chester B. Clark, CSM, USS Reina Mercedes to USS Enterprise.

James E. Cole, CPhM, N. Hosp., San Diego, to USS Melville.

Robert G. Conine, CQM, NRS Houston, Texas, to USS Arkansas.

Hector Constantine, CRM, Subbase Coco Solo to USS New York.

Lionel M. Cook, CQM, RS Norfolk to Comdrillorn.

Elmer R. Cramer, CQM, NRS Springfield, Mass., to USS Craven.

Julian L. Darsey, CEM, NRS Macon, Ga., to Comdrillorn.

Warren E. David, CMM, NRS Baltimore, Md., to USS Warrington.

Michael C. Doyle, ACM, VP Squadron 5-F to NAS Anacostia.

Vincent A. Engles, CRM, RS Norfolk, Va., to USS Decatur.

Joseph H. Feiber, CEM, RS Wash., D. C., to USS Warrington.

Marion F. Foster, CMM, RS Wash., D. C., to USS Enterprise.

Philip A. Gaffney, CRM, USS San Francisco to RS San Francisco.

John E. Glines, CRM, VJ Squadron 1-F to VS-7B, cancelled.

Howard B. Guilkey, CMM, NRS Brooklyn, N. Y., to USS Savannah.

George C. Harmon, CPhM, NRS Phila., Pa., to USS Argonne.

John E. Glines, CRM, VJ Squadron 1-F to VS-7B, cancelled.

Harry E. Holt, ACM(NAP), VP Squadron 2-F to VS Squadron 8-B.

Coast Guard Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Lt. Comdr. W. W. Kenner, det. Atlanta and assigned Samuel D. Ingham as exec. off.

Lt. Comdr. R. C. Surratt, det. Samuel D. Ingham, effective upon relief by Lt. Comdr. W. W. Kenner, assigned Northland as exec. off.

Lt. (Jg) Q. R. Walsh, det. Yamaçraw, assigned N. Y. Division for further assignment to temporary duty as Inspector on board the American whaling factory vessel *Ulysses*.

Lt. E. A. Eve, jr., det. Mojave, May 24, 1937, assigned Depot.

Capt. F. F. Crump, det. Wright Aeronautical Corporation and Pratt and Whitney Division of United Aircraft Manufacturing Corporation, and assigned Headquarters, July 1, 1937.

Ch. Mach. W. R. Kenly, det. Headquarters, June 15, 1937, assigned inspection duty at Wright Aeronautical Corporation and Pratt and Whitney Division of United Aircraft Manufacturing Corporation.

Marine Corps Orders

(Continued from Page 713)

2nd Lt. Earl A. Sneeringer, relieved from duty with 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va.; to MCS, MB, Quantico.

Mar. Gnr. Albert S. Munsch, June 1, 1937, det. NAS, Pensacola, to AC1, 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, delay to June 30.

Mar. Gnr. Theodore Gooding, May 10, 1937, det. AC1, 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, to VO Sq. 9-M, FMF, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V. I. via steamer from N. Y. May 27, 1937, delay enroute to N. Y. to May 26.

Mar. Gnr. Ira Brock, June 5, 1937, det. VO Sq. 9-M, FMF, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V. I., to AC1, 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, delay to July 15.

Ch. Qm. Clk. David C. Buscall, June 3, 1937, det. Hdqrs. Wash., to home to retire Aug. 1.

Ch. Qm. Clk. Charles C. Hall, June 1, 1937, det. MCB, NOB, San Diego, to home to retire Aug. 1.

Pay Clk. Ernest M. Jones, May 5, 1937, det. PMF, MCB, San Diego, to Hdqrs. Wash., via USS Henderson sailing San Diego May 11.

Pay Clk. Emmett G. Hall, May 29, 1937, det. MB, NYd., Mare Island, to Hdqrs. Wash.

The following officers were promoted to the grades indicated, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on April 6, 1937, with rank from the dates set opposite their names:

Lt. Col. William B. Croka, March 1, 1937.

Ch. Mar. Gnr. Victor H. Czegka, Feb. 4, 1937.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 713)

Maj. Arthur D. Jackson, from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., to his home and await retirement.

Capt. Leonard F. Wilson, from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., Aug. 4.

Capt. Marion W. Ransome, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired, effective April 30.

Dental Corps

Lt. Col. Donald W. Forbes, from Hawaiian Dept., to Ft. Totten, N. Y.

Lt. Col. Lee S. Fountain, from Hawaiian Dept., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Maj. Roy A. Stout, from Philippine Dept., to Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

Maj. William J. Adlington, from Ft. Williams, Me., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y., Sept. 11.

Veterinary Corps

Lt. Col. Harold E. Egan, from Hawaiian Dept., to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Maj. Burlin C. Bridges, from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., Aug. 4.

Maj. Joseph H. Dornblaser, from Ft. Reno, Okla., to Remount Area Hdq., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Army Nurse Corps

Maj. Julia C. Stimson, from Washington, D. C., to her home and await retirement.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.

Lt. Col. Cherubusco Newton, jr., from finance officer, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Hdq. 8th Corps Area, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Lt. Col. Eugene O. Hopkins, from Omaha, Neb., to his home and await retirement.

Maj. Henry M. Denning, previous orders amended to read: To finance officer, 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass.

Maj. Louis W. Maddox, previous orders revoked.

Maj. Irvin V. Todd, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Ft. Sill, Okla.

Maj. Wallace C. Stelzer, (Cav.), from Ft. Sill, Okla., to FD, Panama Canal Dept., sailing N. Y., May 4.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of E.

Lt. Col. Milo P. Fox, from Portland, Ore., to 1st CE, Ft. DuPont, Dela.

Maj. Raymond G. Moses, previous orders revoked. From Sec. Miss. River Commission, Vicksburg, Miss., to Dist. Engr., Vicksburg, Miss.

Maj. Frank A. Heileman, from Panama Canal Dept., to Asst. Div. Engr., Great Lakes Div., Cleveland, Ohio.

Capt. Charles F. Baish, from Galveston, Tex., to Engr. Reproduction Plant, Ft. Humphreys, D. C.

Capt. Stephen C. Whipple, previous orders revoked. From Hawaiian Dept., to 6th CE, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

1st Lt. William C. Hall, from San Francisco, Calif., to student, Univ. of Calif.

2nd Lt. William D. Milne, from Port Angeles, Wash., to student, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y., sailing from S. F., Aug. 11.

2nd Lt. Herbert C. Gee, from Ft. Lawson, Wash., to student, Univ. of Calif.

2nd Lt. Langfitt B. Wilby, from Ft. Logan, Colo., to student, Univ. of Calif.

From station indicated, to student, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.: 2nd Lt. Robert G. MacDonnell, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; 2nd Lt. Thomas DeF. Rogers, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. TSCHAPPAT, C. of O.

Maj. Olaf P. Winnigstad, from Rochester, N. Y., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Waldo E. Laidlaw, from Pleatinty Arsenal, N. J., to Asst. to Ord. Officer, Ft. Bliss, Tex., sailing from N. Y., May 29.

1st Lt. Wilbur M. Skidmore, (CAC), previous orders revoked. Relieved from detail in OD, from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to Panama Canal Dept., for duty in CAC, sailing N. Y., Sept. 11.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JAMES B. ALLISON, CSO.

Maj. Louis Cansler, from Washington, D. C., to Hdq. 3rd Corps Area, Baltimore, Md.

Maj. Thomas L. Clark, from Brooklyn, N. Y., to QM Depot, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. John M. Heath, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to General Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Lt. Charles M. Baer, from student SC School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to duty at Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

1st Lt. Dominick J. Calidonna, from Columbus, Ohio, to Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

MAJ. GEN. CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM, C. of CWS

Maj. Eugene P. H. Gempel, from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing N. Y., Aug. 25.

Capt. Egbert F. Bullene, from student, to instructor, C. & G. S. School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. Edward J. Sullivan, from Hawaiian Dept., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

1st Lt. Marshall Stubbs, from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to student, Mass. Institute of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.

1st Lt. Clarence H. Gunderson, from Panama Canal Dept., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. ALVA J. BRASTED, C. of CH.

Ch. John MacWilliams, from Ft. Crockett, Tex., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F., Aug. 28.

Rev. H. Fairfield Butt, 3rd, appointed as chaplain at USMA, West Point, N. Y., effective June 15.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, C. of CAV.

Col. Charles Burnett, from 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to detail in Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. Henry L. Flynn, from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to OR, 9th Corps Area, Salt Lake City, Utah, sailing from N. Y., Aug. 4.

Lt. Col. J. Frank Richmond, from Nashville, Tenn., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Maj. Lawrence C. Frizzell, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to instructor, National Guard, Rochester, N. Y.

Maj. Hans E. Kloepfer, from Altoona, Pa., to 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Maj. Thomas G. Hanson, Jr., from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to OR, 9th Corps Area, Los Angeles, Calif.

Maj. James V. McDowell, from Ft. Clark, Tex., to duty with QMC, Ft. Brady, Mich.

Maj. Charles S. Kilburn, previous orders revoked. From Ft. Humphreys, D. C., to O of C Cav., Washington, D. C.

Maj. David H. Blakelock, from present duty at Atlanta, Ga., to detail in GSC, Hdq. 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA

Lt. Col. Vincent Meyer, detailed in GSC, from Ft. Humphreys, to WDGS, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Merrill Ross, from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to 6th FA, Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Maj. Maylon E. Scott, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to OR, 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, Calif.,

sailing from N. Y., Aug. 4.

Maj. James F. Brittingham, previous orders revoked. From Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to 36th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

From Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to station indicated:

Maj. Harwood C. Bowman, 4th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Maj. James F. Brittingham, 36th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Maj. Sidney F. Dunn, 9th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Capt. Wyburn D. Brown, 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Rex E. Chandler, 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. John H. Hinds, 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Maurice K. Kurtz, 68th FA, (Mech.), Ft. Knox, Ky.

Capt. Anthony C. McAuliffe, 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Eugene McGinley, 83d FA, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Richard C. Partridge, 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. LeRoy J. Stewart, 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Maurice W. Daniel, 2nd Div., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Capt. Walter L. Kluss, 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Thomas E. Lewis, 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Park B. Herrick, from Ft. Collins, Colo., detailed in QMC, to be Asst. to QM, Langley Fld., Va.

Capt. William C. Huggins, from Ft. Hoyle, Md., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., Aug. 13.

Capt. Lawrence E. Heyduck, previous orders revoked. From Ft. Sill, Okla., to 83d FA, Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Meredith D. Masters, from Denver, Colo., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., for further obser. and exam.

1st Lt. R. John West, Jr., from Ft. Bragg, N. C., detailed in QMC, to be Asst. to QM, Ft. Clark, Tex.

1st Lt. Roger D. Black, Jr., from Ft. Sill, Okla., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

1st Lt. Gordon K. Cusack, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC

Col. Robert W. Collins, from Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill.

Lt. Col. Cyril A. W. Dawson, from Ft. Mason, Calif., to 13th CA, Ft. Crockett, Tex.

Maj. Frederick W. Cook, previous orders amended to read: To 14th CA, Ft. Worden, Wash.

Maj. Albert C. Chesledon, from State College, Miss., to 11th CA, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

Capt. Otto Marshall, from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., to his home and await retirement.

Capt. William B. Short, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to 60th CA, Ft. Crockett, Tex.

Capt. Howard H. Newman, Jr., from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Georgia School of Tech., Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. Porter T. Gregory, from Detroit, Mich., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing N. Y., Aug. 4.

1st Lt. James T. Darrah, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing N. Y., Aug. 4.

1st Lt. Clifford M. Snyder, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired, effective April 30.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of INF.

Lt. Col. Thomas J. Camp, previous orders revoked. From Ft. Benning, Ga., to O of C of Inf., Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. Frederick E. Uhl, from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., to Inf. Board, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Paul B. Robinson, from Ft. Douglas, Utah, to Comdt. Officer of troops on USAT Grant, Ft. Mason, Calif.

Maj. Louis W. Eggers, previous orders amended to read: To instructor, NG, Kane, Pa.

Maj. Talley D. Joiner, from Philippine Dept., to Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.

Maj. Raymond O. Miller, from 3rd Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 3rd Tank Co., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Maj. Edward N. Fay, from Galesburg, Ill., to duty with QMC, Asst. to QM, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Maj. Archelaus L. Hamblen, from Ft. Humphreys, D. C., to detail in GSC, Hdq. 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill.

Maj. Rhodes F. Arnold, from Fargo, N. D., to 26th Inf., Pittsbugh Bks., N. Y.

Maj. Mose Kent, from Owatonna, Minn., to 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Maj. Edward J. Renth, from Philippine Dept., to instructor, NG, Lawrence, Kan.

Maj. Herbert F. Teate, from Spartanburg, S. C., to 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

Maj. George R. Wells, from Missoula, Mont., to 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

Maj. Charles S. Gilbert, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired, effective April 30.

Maj. Ralph A. W. Pearson, upon his own

application is retired from active service, effective June 30, after more than 23 years' service.

Maj. Ercil D. Porter, from Philippine Dept., to Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

Maj. Walter E. Seamon, from Columbus, Ohio, to 2nd Inf., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

From station indicated, to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., Aug. 4.

Maj. Gilman K. Crockett, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Capt. Jonathan D. Hawkins, Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Capt. Judson M. Smith, Ft. Screven, Ga.

Capt. Edward C. Johnson, from 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to detail in QMC.

Capt. DeWitt T. Mullett, from Bloomington, Ind., to detail in QMC, Asst. to QM, Chanute Fld., Ill.

Capt. Ralph Pulsifer, from Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to detail in AGD, Hdq. 7th Corps Area, Omaha, Neb.

From Ft. Benning, Ga., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., Aug. 4.

1st Lt. Lauren W. Merriam, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

2nd Lt. William B. Means, previous orders amended to read: From Ft. Douglas, Utah, to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F., Oct. 5.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC

Maj. Ira C. Eaker, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to O of C of AC, Washington, D. C.

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to the 15th Signal Service Co. for duty as enlisted radio instructor at the Signal Corps School instead of returning to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

So much of instructions contained in par. 21, S. O., 174, W. D., 1936, as directs the return of S. Sgts. William T. McMurray, Robert J. Petrie, and Leo Rosenstein, to their proper stations upon completion of the course at the QM School, is amended to direct that upon completion of the course of instruction they be sent in grade of staff sergeant to the stations indicated; S. Sgt. McMurray to Ft. Benning, Ga.; S. Sgt. Petrie to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; S. Sgt. Rosenstein to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Par. 21, S. O., 79, W. D., 1937, amending par. 30, S. O., 230, W. D., 1936, is amended to direct that Pvt. (cl.) John N. Persinger, FD, upon completion of the course at the Finance School, Washington, D. C., be sent, in grade of private first class, to Ft. Thomas, Ky., for duty in the finance office as replacement for Pvt. Raymond E. Bibee, FD, instead of to Ft. Knox, Ky.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following enlisted men are retired at the place indicated on Page 30:

T. Sgt. William Chette, QMC, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

S. Sgt. Charles Caregon, QMC, Vancouver Bks., Wash.

M. Sgt. Sefus Sutton, DEML, Berkeley, Calif., to rank of 2nd Lt.

M. Sgt. Herman R. Breitenfeldt, DEML, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sgt. William Fuchs, Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

1st Sgt. Morris Bram, DEML, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

1st Sgt. Marsall Williams, Cav., Ft. Riley,

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Kan.

1st Sgt. Victoriano Viray, Inf., (PS), Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.

1st Sgt. Fortunato Tugadi, QMC, (PS), Manila, P. I.

S. Sgt. Mariano Zantua, Cav., (PS), Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

M. Sgt. George A. Nicholson, Inf., Ft. Williams, Me.

M. Sgt. James M. Campbell, SC, Seattle, Wash.

S. Sgt. Jesse Howard, QMC, Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

M. Sgt. John Johnson, QMC, Langley Fld., Va.

M. Sgt. Winston H. Wilkinson, OD, Washington, D. C.

1st Sgt. Matthew Payne, Cav., West Point, N. Y.

M. Sgt. Casimir Bardyk, FA, Schofield Bks., Hawaii.

S. Sgt. Peter W. Scanlon, MD, Springfield, Ill.

Sgt. James H. Lewis, DEML, West Point, N. Y.

1st Sgt. Eusebio Cumagun, Inf., Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.

1st Sgt. Felix Tudara, CAC, (PS), Ft. Mills, P. I.

RESERVES

2nd Lt. A. J. Pierce, Air-Res., continued on active duty at Hamilton Fld., Calif., until June 15, 1939.

Capt. E. S. Shattuck, Spec.-Res., to San Francisco, Calif.

1st Lt. R. M. Alderman, QM-Res., previous orders revoked.

1st Lt. C. T. Caldwell, Fin.-Res., continued on active duty at Washington, D. C., until Nov. 15, 1937.

1st Lt. J. H. Savage, Jr., FA-Res., continued on active duty at Washington, D. C., until Nov. 15, 1937.

Maj. F. H. Chant, QM-Res., to Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. W. T. Elmes, Engr.-Res., to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capt. A. D. Yates, QM-Res., to Washington, D. C.

Capt. P. S. Keiser, Spec.-Res., to Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. L. R. Hughes, Jr., Air-Res., to Marshall Fld., Ft. Riley, Kan.

Capt. L. E. Cottula, Engr.-Res., to Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. G. F. Keene, Jr., Air-Res., to Lawton Fld., Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. D. E. Plummer, Med.-Res., continued on active duty at Denver, Colo., until Oct. 21, 1937.

Maj. C. I. Kephart, QM-Res., to QMG, Washington, D. C.

Capt. C. R. Burlingame, Ord.-Res., to Ord. Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1st Lt. O. A. Eichenlaub, Ord.-Res., to Pittsburgh, Pa.

2nd Lt. G. M. Murchison, Air-Res., to Barksdale Fld., La.

2nd Lt. G. E. Deppe, Ord.-Res., to Philadelphia, Pa.

Officers of QM-Res., to QMG, Washington, D. C.: Maj. A. L. Anderson, Maj. J. S. Crane, Maj. R. E. Hughes, Maj. R. H. Rice, Capt. W. B. Lawrence, Capt. O. H. Sylvester, Jr., 1st Lt. C. F. Brown, 1st Lt. D. E. McRae, 1st Lt. C. R. Seckinger, 2nd Lt. E. Gerber, Maj. D. N. Casey, Maj. H. H. Price, Capt. H. G. Sellards, Maj. W. S. Kinney, Maj. I. C. Olsen, Maj. F. J. Ritter.

Officers of Spec.-Res., to QMG, Washington, D. C.: Maj. G. E. Clark, Capt. T. M. Duff.

Following 2nd Lts. of Ord.-Res., to Pittsburgh, Pa.: J. R. H. Deeds, C. McInnes, Jr. Following promoted to grade after name:

2nd Lt. N. D. Cox, FA-Res., to 1st Lt. 2nd Lt. A. J. Greer, Jr., Cav.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. R. R. Holets, FA-Res., to 1st Lt. 1st Lt. O. C. Martin, Jr., Inf.-Res., to Capt. Lt. J. A. Stradley, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. J. G. Cooke, Jr., Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt. 2nd Lt. H. T. Meyers, QM-Res., to 1st Lt. 1st Lt. J. T. Cook, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. N. H. Adams, Engr.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. F. C. Alworth, Jr., Fin.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. L. J. Rubenking, Sig.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. W. H. Barekman, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. J. W. Bouton, Sig.-Res., to 1st Lt. 1st Lt. W. H. Johnson, Engr.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. F. H. Reed, Jr., Inf.-Res., to Capt. 1st Lt. W. C. Winston, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. M. M. Turner, Air-Res., to Capt.

Col. Palmer Visits Benning

Ft. Knox, Ky.—In compliance with War Department orders, Col. Bruce Palmer, Commanding Officer of the 1st Cavalry, Ft. Knox, Ky., left this week for Ft. Benning, Ga., to observe the march of the Sixty-Sixth Infantry. He will be gone a week or ten days. The Sixty-Sixth Infantry is a light Tank Regiment.

Selective Service Committee

Besides the serious work of preparing the ways and means of the mobilization of manpower in case of emergency, the Selective Service Conference held in Washington during the past week was made notable by the close and sympathetic cooperation established between the participants in the Conference and the responsible officers of the Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

This gratifying condition was disclosed in the meetings which occurred daily and which were marked by interesting and forceful discussions, and particularly at the third annual dinner of the Selective Service Group held at the Army and Navy Club on Thursday night. The toastmaster of the occasion was Maj. Charles S. Hart, Army Special Reserve officer for publicity, and he made humorous and appropriate introductions of speakers. Among those called upon to address the diners were Maj. Gen. A. H. Blanding, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, who told of his pleasure in bringing about effective association of the National Guard with the Selective Service group; Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, who recalled interesting war experiences and expressed high appreciation of the two weeks work of the Conference; Col. Sanderford Jarman, GSC, who discussed the value of Selective Service, which has been his particular care during his service in Washington; Comdr. F. A. Braisted, USN, who foresaw results of great importance for the Navy and Marine Corps as well as the Army, flowing from the work of the Conference; Lt. Col. Clinton R. Dickinson, Lt. Col. Victor J. O'Kelliher, and Maj. Theodore A. Huntley, Specialist Reserve officer who lightened the evening with pungently humorous stories, and Col. John Callan O'Laughlin, publisher of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, who regarded work of the Selective Service Group as extending beyond preparation for the mobilization of man power in arousing the country back of any war in which it might become engaged.

Adopt Resolution

With appropriate remarks, which included a short history of the Selective Service Group, Col. William H. Rankin, chief of the publicity section of the Conference, announced that the following resolution had been adopted:

"We, the members of the class on active duty under the direction of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee—held in the Army Industrial College, Munitions Building, April 12 to 25, 1937—being ever mindful of the attention shown us and the courteous instruction given, wish to make it a matter of record in commanding and thanking the entire committee, speakers, and management.

"We wish to especially emphasize our appreciation and thanks to those men who arranged the programs and directed the flow of instruction so well and so interestingly; namely, Col. Sanderford Jarman, Lt. Col. Victor J. O'Kelliher, Comdr. F. A. Braisted, and the hard-working, patient, and genial secretary, Maj. Lewis B. Hershey. And our thanks are extended especially to Col. J. M. Walnwright who invited the class to the splendid Riding Exhibition at Ft. Myer, and to Maj. Edward S. Johnston who made it possible for many of us to enjoy the privileges of one of America's outstanding clubs—The Army and Navy Club.

"Subscribed to and approved by all the branches in attendance, and to be read before the Annual Dinner by the Toastmaster, Thursday, April 22, 1937.

The Committee—

Lt. Comdr. David S. Howard, USNR

Capt. Robt. H. Owens, Selective Service

Maj. Paul A. Kind, Selective Service

Col. Ames T. Brown, The National Guard

Col. William H. Rankin, The Advertising and Public Relations Division

Cordial Relationship

As showing the cordial relationship developed between the Regular Establishments and the Specialist Reserve Officers attending the Conference, Maj. Lewis B. Hershey, GSC, closed his interesting remarks with the following poem:

We are Army, we are Navy,
The Marines you can't forget,
And Selective Service planning
Is the reason we have met.

So we fill the air with noises
For a fortnight more or less
Now and then we hit the target
But more oft we only guess

We have gone thru mobilization
With the Navy sailed the seas
While Marines with guns a clatter
Landed on the beach with ease.

We have planned the registration
Drawn the numbers from the hat
Started local boards a working
With another fireside chat.

Then we've heard of advertising
What it is and what it's not
While we all became familiar
With the pacific plot.

We have classified the humans
Into classes one to four
Listed this upon a paper
And we've nailed it on the door.

So our work this year is over
And our steps we homeward turn
May we meet again together
And some other lessons learn.

Army Reserve Officers

The following Army Specialist Reserve Officers were in Washington for duty with the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee:

Capt. Ernest Asbell, Maj. Edgar R. Baker, Capt. George H. Baker, Capt. Howard M. Baldwin, Maj. Hiram W. Bennet, Maj. James A. Bolce, Capt. Gareth N. Brainerd, Capt. William P. F. Brawner, Capt. Alfred F. Breslauer.

Col. Henry H. Burdick, Capt. Emmett R. Carroll, Capt. James T. Coatsworth, Capt. Robert B. Coons, Capt. Richard P. Davidson, 2nd Lt. Jacques B. de Silbou, Capt. William J. DuBois, Capt. Harry B. Dynes, Capt. Wallace S. Espy, Lt. Col. Edward A. Fitzpatrick.

Capt. James A. Folger, Capt. Daniel E. Gould, Capt. Malcolm F. Halliday, Capt. Irving W. Hart, Capt. William Hart, Maj. Raymond T. Higgins, Maj. Webster W. Holloway, Capt. Benjamin R. Howell, Maj. Theodore A. Huntley, Capt. William S. Iliff, Jr.

Maj. James N. Keelin, Jr., 1st Lt. Francis Valentine Keesling, Jr., 1st Lt. Hugh J. Kely, Capt. Paul A. Kind, Col. Harry C. Kramer, Col. John D. Langston, Capt. Andrew J. Lewis, Maj. J. C. Littlejohn, Capt. William L. Mapel, Capt. Joseph B. Mitchell.

Capt. Gulton Morgan, 1st Lt. John L. Newbold, Jr., 1st Lt. Joseph D. Noell, Lt. Col. Victor J. O'Kelliher, Capt. Robert H. Owens, Capt. Sherrow G. Parker, Maj. Henry F. Rhodes, Lt. Col. Charles A. Riegelman, Capt. William J. Rushton.

Capt. Charles D. Saunders, Capt. Rufino R. Sedillo, Capt. Edward S. Shattuck, Capt. Gordon Snow, Maj. Carter D. Stamper, Lt. Col. Harold E. Stephenson, Lt. Col. Benjamin F. Swisher, Maj. E. F. Thornton, Capt. George E. Vander Beke, Capt. Buz M. Walker.

Maj. Curtis L. Waller, Capt. Russell D. Webster, Maj. Ray D. Wells, Maj. Raymond F. Welsh.

Specialists for Publicity

The following Army Specialist Reserve Officers for Publicity were ordered for duty with the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee:

Lt. Col. Lee H. Bristol, Maj. Homer J. Buckley, Lt. Col. Carl Byoir, Lt. Col. Clinton R. Dickinson, Maj. Charles S. Hart, Maj. Louis C. Pedlar, Maj. K. D. Pulcipher, Col. William H. Rankin, Lt. Col. Robert E. Rinehart, Maj. G. Schaeffer, Lt. Col. Ralph K. Strassman.

Naval Reserve

The following Naval Reserve Officers attended for duty with the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee:

Lt. Comdr. D. S. H. Howard, DE-V(G), USNR, Lt. Burton L. Hunter, USNR, Lt. Comdr. Harold R. Keller, DE-V(G), USNR, Lt. Comdr. L. C. McNamee, I-V(S), USNR, Lt. (Jg) Marshall L. Shearer, D-V(S), USNR, Lt. Comdr. F. Bascom Smith, DE-V(G), USNR.

Lt. Comdr. M. J. Torlinski, DE-V(G), USNR, Lt. (Jg) Lloyd E. Yoder, D-V(S), USNR.

Marine Corps Reserve

The following Marine Corps Reserve Officers were on duty with the Conference:

Maj. Chauncey G. Parker, Jr., Maj. Wethered Woodworth.

Authorize Cashing of Checks

Legislation authorizing naval commissary stores and ships' stores ashore, located outside of the continental limits of the United States, to cash government pay checks of retired naval personnel and members of Fleet Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, was proposed to Congress this week by the Navy Department.

Retired personnel living in the Philippines, it was said, are put to considerable trouble in cashing their checks at present. Secretary Swanson informed the House.

Travel by Automobile

Regulations governing the payment of mileage for overland travel by Army personnel have been amended to cover such mode of transportation more completely. Circular No. 83, War Department, 1936, Section IV, Circular No. 6, and Section II, Circular No. 12, War Department, 1937, are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

Pending the revision of AR 35-4820, September 24, 1928; AR 35-4870, January 20, 1932; AR 35-4880, December 15, 1924; and AR 35-5020, December 2, 1929, the following changes in those regulations are published:

1. AR 35-4820.

2. Statutory provisions.

3. When travel is performed by Government or privately-owned conveyance, distances will be computed on the basis of the shortest usually traveled highway distance between the points of travel as shown by standard highway or mileage guides such as the Rand McNally Standard Highway Mileage Guide, provided that where such distances are in excess of those shown in the Official Mileage Tables or W. D. F. D. Form No. 46 (Request for Official Distances), the latter distances will govern. For the purpose of a guide in computing distances to remote places which are not shown on standard highway guides, speedometer readings will be reported to and from such remote places.

4. Distances which include land grant.—In making payment for highway travel where land grant is shown via the Official Mileage Tables between the points of such travel, no land-grant deductions, as such, will be made. However, payment for highway travel will in no case exceed the amount that would be payable had the travel been performed via the official distance with appropriate land-grant deductions.

5. General.—a. Individuals belonging to the Army including the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Organized Reserves, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps, traveling under competent orders which entitle them to transportation or transportation and subsistence, as distinguished from mileage, who travel by privately-owned conveyance shall be entitled, in lieu of transportation by the shortest usually traveled route now authorized by law to be furnished in kind, to a money allowance at the rate of 3 cents per mile for the same distance: Provided, That this provision shall not apply to any person entitled to traveling expenses under the "Subsistence Expense Act of 1928." See Act May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. 975; U. S. C. 37; 20a; sec. 1543, M. L., 1929).

b. When travel is authorized or performed by privately-owned conveyance, places between which the travel was performed must be shown on reimbursement vouchers and distances computed on the basis of the shortest usually traveled highway between such places as shown by standard highway mileage guides, such as the Rand McNally Standard Highway Mileage Guide, provided that where such distances are in excess of those shown in the Official Mileage Tables or W. D. F. D. Form No. 46, computed as provided in paragraph 1a, the latter distances will govern.

2. AR 35-4870.

2. Deductions, rules for determination of.

a. Government-owned automobile transportation furnished.—When transportation is furnished by means of a Government-owned automobile, deduction should be made for the actual distance via the route traveled and computed in the manner prescribed for travel performed by this means in paragraph 1c, AR 35-4820; provided that in no case will the distance for which deduction at 3 cents per mile is made exceed the distance for which credit is to be allowed at 8 cents per mile.

3. AR 35-4880.

2. Official Mileage Tables.

3. Overland travel.—In all cases where mileage is payable by disbursing officers for travel performed by government or privately-owned conveyance under the provisions of paragraph 1c, AR 35-4820 and where money allowance is payable for travel performed by privately-owned conveyance under the provisions of paragraph 1b, AR 35-4820, the distance governing payment will be computed on the basis of the shortest usually traveled highway between the points of travel as shown by standard highway mileage guides such as the Rand McNally Standard Highway Mileage Guide, provided that where such distances are in excess of those shown in the Official Mileage Tables or W. D. F. D. Form No. 46, computed as provided in paragraph 1a, AR 35-4820, the latter distances will govern.

4. AR 35-5020.

2. Data to be shown on and in support of vouchers.

3. Special data in certain classes of accounts.

4. Claims for the allowance of 3 cents per mile for travel by privately-owned conveyance will be made by entry of the travel so performed on the reverse of Standard Form No. 1012 in substantially the following form: The certificate on the face of this voucher

covering actual payment is modified to be exclusive of the following allowance at 3 cents per mile hereby claimed for travel which I performed by privately-owned conveyance: Left at 19.....

Arrived at 19.....

*Distance miles at 3 cents per mile.

*Distance and amount to be inserted by disbursing officer.

(2) Certificate of delay when traveling by air.***

1. Mode of travel.—All vouchers for reim-

bursement for travel will show the mode of travel, that is, whether by commercial means or Government or privately-owned conveyance.

Chemical Warfare School

The Adjutant General of the Army is notifying the service as follows:

"1. The Field Officers' Course at the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, will be held from July 6 to August 4, 1937. Attention is invited to the fact that this course is designed to

give officers of field grade of the arms and services a broad picture of chemical warfare tactics and technique appropriate for the supervision of training activities involving employment of and defense against chemical warfare.

"2. It is desired that this announcement be brought to the attention of all interested personnel and that officers desiring to attend this course submit their applications to this office at an early date."

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Personals

Mrs. Edward J. Cullen, was the guest in whose honor Mrs. Cronkhite, wife of Maj. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, USA-Ret., entertained at luncheon in St. Petersburg, Fla. Among those present were Mrs. Homer Grant, Mrs. C. E. T. Lull, Mrs. Kent Spiller, Mrs. Edward Wildrich, Mrs. Albert Saxton, Mrs. Walter Singler, Mrs. Alexander Greig and Mrs. C. C. Whitcomb.

Colonel and Mrs. Cullen, USA-Ret. are leaving soon for their home in Winchester, Va.

Dr. and Mrs. James Alexander Lyon of Glenview Farm, Baltimore Boulevard, Rockville, Md., entertained on Sunday, April 18 at a luncheon in honor of the Chief of Naval Operations and Mrs. William D. Leahy. Among those present were Gov. and Mrs. Harry Nice of Maryland, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Percy W. Foote, USN-Ret., Dr. and Mrs. B. B. Vincent Lyon of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bridges.

Miss Mary Connolly, daughter of Col. P. A. Connolly, USA-Ret., who is a sophomore at Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pa., returned to school April 12, after spending the Easter vacation with her aunt, Mrs. William J. Connolly of Cathedral Mansions, Washington, D. C. A number of informal parties were given for Miss Connolly during her visit.

"In recognition of an excellent record in scientific studies and interest in research" Maj. Mark V. Brunson, Quartermaster Corps, Student Officer in the College of Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, has been voted a membership in the Engineering Society of Sigma XI. Major Brunson goes next to duty in the Quartermaster General's Office, War Plans and Training Branch, and will report for duty about July 25.

A birthday party celebrating the 63rd birthday of the ninth Corps Area Commander, Maj. Gen. George S. Simonds, was held in the historic Presidio Officers Club, the original quarters occupied by the early Spanish Commandants of the Presidio of San Francisco, March 12.

Inasmuch as the General's birthday fell on Friday, it was relatively simple to arrange this party as a complete surprise, General Simonds being led to believe that he was attending the usual Friday night dinner dance as a guest of Col. and Mrs. Raymond S. Pratt, Chief of Staff.

Upon arrival of General and Mrs. Simonds at the Club, they were welcomed by a group of some 140 hosts, composed of the officers and ladies of the Corps Area Staff, together with old friends of earlier years living in and about San Francisco. A very delicious six course dinner was served, the menu for which was selected by Mrs. Irving J. Phillipson. Appropriate table decorations and floral arrangements were supervised by Mrs. Kyle Rucker and Mrs. Ralph Talbot.

Immediately after the ice cream was served, and with the band playing "Happy Birthday to You," a huge birthday cake with 63 candles, borne on the shoulders of the four senior Colonels of the Corps Area Staff, Colonels Geary, Hobbs, Ekwurzel and Rucker, was carried into the dining room and deposited on a small table before the General. The Chief of Staff then made a graceful little talk which terminated with the presentation by him in behalf of the assembled hosts, of two handsome pieces of fitted airplane luggage.

The entire assemblage was deeply touched by a speech made by General Simonds, his remarks being characteristic of the man, frank, genuine and human.

When Colonel Pratt invited the General to cut and serve his birthday cake, momentary embarrassment resulted due to the fact that no suitable knife appeared to be immediately available. The situation was saved by the sudden appearance of Col. R. E. Smyser, Corps Area Quartermaster, who rushed in bearing an enormous shiny knife, the blade of which was etched with the birthday date. This feature terminated the dinner proper. Thereafter the guests assembled in

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. REED MARQUETTE FAWELL, JR.,

who before her marriage to Mr. Reed M. Fawell, Jr., son of Capt. and Mrs. Reed M. Fawell, USN, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1937, was Miss Betsy Page McLean.

the main hop room where dancing, which began and ended with a Paul Jones, followed.

At 11:00 P. M. the music was excused and the guests assembled about the piano where an hour was spent singing old Army songs and responses were made extemporaneously by distinguished members of the group when called upon by the Master of Ceremonies, Col. Ralph Talbot, Jr. Mrs. Mickelwait and Mrs. Simonds played the piano accompaniment for the singing.

The floor committee, which was appointed by the Chief of Staff, consisted of: Col. and Mrs. Kyle Rucker, Col. and Mrs. Irving J. Phillipson, Col. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Jr., and Capt. and Mrs. Noah M. Brinson.

Mrs. Gordon Selby, wife of Ens. Selby, USN, of the U. S. S. West Virginia, will arrive in Washington this week to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Victor S. Foster, widow of the late Colonel Foster, at her apartment on Adams Mill Road.

Brig. Gen. Jas. G. Steese, President of the Guajillo Corporation and affiliated companies, has been designated by the President to represent the United States Government at the Second World Petroleum Congress to be held in Paris, France, in June during the International Exposition. General Steese has previously represented the Government at International Congresses in Egypt, Italy, Poland, Belgium, and Great Britain. In 1931 he was a delegate to the International Geographical Congress in Paris during the International Colonial Exposition, so he is returning to familiar grounds.

Maj. Gen. Ralph H. Van Deman, USA-Ret., now residing in San Diego, Calif., has been elected honorary president of the San Diego Reserve Officers' Association.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles Edison were "at home" to officers of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps on duty in the District of Columbia and their families from 5 to 7 o'clock April 22.

Weddings and Engagements

Comdr. and Mrs. James Lee Brown, (DC), USN, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth McClelland Brown, to Mr. Francis Marshall White of San Diego, Calif. The month of May has been chosen for the wedding, a month before the marriage of Miss Brown's sister, Miss Mabel Lee Brown, to Mr. Hugh Kayes.

Mrs. Nancy Harris McDowell announces the engagement of her daughter, Marjorie to 2d Lt. Karol Anthony Bauer, Inf., USA. Lieutenant Bauer is stationed at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

The wedding will take place on June 19 at the home of Mrs. William Hamilton Harris, New Windsor, N. Y. Mrs. Harris is Miss McDowell's grandmother.

The marriage of Miss Virginia Hustvedt, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. O. M. Hustvedt, USN, to Ens. Philip Hauck, USN, will take place June 8 in the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C. The couple will leave immediately after for New York.

Miss Hustvedt is the granddaughter of the late Mr. Henry E. Cooper of Honolulu, who spent much time in Washington, where he had many friends.

Ensign Hauck, who is on duty in the USS Indianapolis, will fly to Washington, June 6.

Mrs. Peyton Brown Winfree, of Lynchburg, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Louise Carter, to Lt. Comdr. Myron Argyle Baber, USN, son of Mrs. John L. Baber and the late Mr. Baber, of Lynchburg.

The marriage will take place Saturday, May 22, at Mrs. Winfree's home in Lynchburg.

Comdr. and Mrs. Sterling Smith Cook, (MC), USN, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Ann Cook, to 2d Lt. James M. Clark, USMC. The wedding will take place in September. Lieutenant Clark is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Clark of Marietta, O. Miss Cook is attending the University of California at Los Angeles.

Harold Halleck Johnstone has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Madeleine Kelleher Johnstone, to Lt. (jg) Joseph Warford Williams, Jr., USN, son of Judge and Mrs. Joseph W. Williams of Martinsville, Ind.

Miss Johnstone is a graduate of Le College Feminin de Bouffemont in France and also studied in Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Williams was graduated in 1933 from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and is stationed at the submarine school at New London, Conn.

The wedding will take place on June 4, after which the couple will leave for Honolulu, where the prospective bridegroom will be on duty with the submarine force.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Boswell Talbott of Bristol, Anne Arundel County, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Priscilla McLean, to Lt. (jg) Stephen Noel Tackney, USN, son of Mrs. Tackney and the late Mr. John Tackney of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Talbott attended Sweet Briar College and the University of Maryland. Lieutenant Tackney graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1928.

The wedding will take place in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Shepard, of 11 Serpentine Drive, have announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Anna Shepard, to 2d Lt. Curtis Delano Sluman, AC, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus V. Sluman, of Portland, Ore. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, May 1, at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Robert G. McGregor, pastor of the North Avenue Church, will officiate. Miss Shepard attended the Mary C. Wheeler School in Providence, and Sarah Lawrence. She is a member of the New Rochelle League for Service. Lieutenant Sluman, who is in the aviation corps, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1934 and is stationed at March Field, Calif. Miss Shepard will have her sister, Mrs. Franklin T. Jones, of Bennington, Vt., as matron of honor, and another sister, Miss Marcia Shepard, as maid of honor. Lieutenant John M. Hutchison, of Mitchell Field,

L. I., will be Lieutenant Sluman's best man.

Miss Laura Elizabeth Julian, daughter of Mr. Henry Saint Julian, of Washington, has selected Saturday, May 8, as the date of her wedding to 1st Lt. Horace Lincoln Beall, Jr., Inf., USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Beall, of Georgetown, Washington, D. C. Only members of the two families will attend.

Miss Dorothy Coleman, of Maplewood, N. J., will be maid of honor and Miss Julian's only attendant, and Capt. Charles Keerans, of Ft. Hoyle, Md., will be best man. The bride-to-be is a niece of Mr. William Julian, treasurer of the United States.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Tinsley Meloy, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Vincent J. Meloy, AC, USA, of Langley Field, Va., and 1st Lt. William O. Senter, AC, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grimes of Abeline, Tex., was solemnized Saturday afternoon, April 10 at the post chapel at Langley Field, with Chaplain Silas E. Decker officiating.

Miss Jacqueline Marston of Hampton presided at the organ and played the wedding music. She also accompanied Mrs. J. P. Hickey, wife of Maj. Hickey of Langley Field, who sang two solos.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a wedding gown of (Continued on Next Page)

Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the "Women's Club editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut avenue, northwest, Washington, D. C.)

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—The Ft. Sam Houston Chapter of the Daughters of the United States Army elected Mrs. Casper B. Rucker president of the organization at the meeting at the Officers' Club. Miss Julia Tompkins was elected vice president to take the place of Mrs. Rucker who was the former vice president.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. George D. Arrowsmith, the retiring president, who is leaving the middle of the month with Col. Arrowsmith for his new station at Omaha, Neb. She was presented with a fitted traveling case as a farewell gift of the club.

Miss Mary Louise Ovenshine, club treasurer, read the financial report, stating that a large check had been mailed to the Army Relief from the benefit carnival held by the local chapter.

The long table was decked with crystal bowls filled with bright spring blossoms. The meeting closed with an informal reception for Mrs. Arrowsmith.

There were 55 members and guests present.

Ft. Barrancas, Fla.—The monthly bridge-luncheon given each month by the lady's bridge club in Ft. Barrancas was on Friday, April 2, at 900 North Spring St., Pensacola. Mrs. Kenneth C. Bonney was the hostess for the month of April.

Those present included: Mrs. George F. Humbert, Mrs. Robert Carswell, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. M. A. Hatch, Mrs. John Harriman, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. McLamore, Mrs. Kollmer, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Conzelman, Mrs. John Soule, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Julian, Mrs. Hunter Winn, Miss Catherine Carswell, Miss Virginia Bonney, Miss Barbara Bonney and the hostess Mrs. K. C. Bonney.

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 22, 1937

Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, entertained at a luncheon April 15 at the Sulgrave Club in honor of Mrs. William B. Bankhead, wife of the Speaker of the House.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Joseph J. Cheatham, USN-Ret., entertained at an informal dinner April 17 for Admiral Cheatham's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Telfair Hodgeson of Sewanee, Tenn., who were visiting them and remained in the Capital until April 20.

The Adjutant General and Mrs. Edgar T. Conley entertained at dinner Friday evening, April 16 at their country place in Green Ridge, Fairland, Md., in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Harry H. Woodring. Some of the guests attending were Senator and Mrs. Marcus Coolidge, the German Military Attaché and Frau Von Boetticher, Maj. Gen. Walter L. Reed, the Inspector General and Mrs. Reed, and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank C. Burnett, USA.

Col. and Mrs. Bethel Wood Simpson, OD, USA, entertained at dinner April 18 at 2400 Sixteenth Street at 7:30 o'clock.

Comdr. and Mrs. Gordon W. Nelson, (CC), USN, entertained at a dinner party April 21 for Rear Adm. and Mrs. William S. Pye, USN. Admiral Pye is assistant to the chief of naval operations and will be transferred to sea duty in June.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Harry H. Woodring will open Woodlawn, their estate near New Mount Vernon, for the luncheon of the Women's National Democratic Club, the most elaborate event in the club's history, to be given May 15 at 12:30 P. M.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

April 19, 1937

Lt. and Mrs. M. Smellow and two children, who have been visiting Mrs. Smellow's mother, Mrs. B. Lipman, have returned to their home in Philadelphia, where Lieutenant Smellow is stationed.

Among those from Annapolis attending the 1925 class supper-dance at the Army-Navy Country Club in Washington on April 10, were Lt. and Mrs. P. H. Creasor, Lt. and Mrs. F. W. Slaven, Lt. and Mrs. R. T. Thornton, Lt. and Mrs. J. R. Clark, Lt and Mrs. R. E. Cronin, and Lt. and Mrs. H. E. Schieke.

Mrs. Louise Carter Winfree, of Lynchburg, Va., whose engagement to Lt. Comdr. Myron Argle Baber, USN, now on duty in the Naval Academy Department of Modern Languages, was announced recently, has been the house guest for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar E. Miller, at their home on Lafayette Ave. Her wedding to Lieutenant Commander Baber will take place Saturday, May 22, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Peyton Brown Winfree, in Lynchburg.

Lt. W. B. Steiner, USMC, and Mrs. Steiner, and son Billy, have arrived here from Coronado, Calif. After spending a month's leave with Mrs. Steiner's parents, Professor and Mrs. Joseph M. Purdie, they will go to Pensacola, Fla., where Lieutenant Steiner will be on duty.

Mrs. John H. Cross, wife of Lt. J. H. Cross, was a recent week-end guest of Lt. and Mrs. James E. Cohn, at Bayside, Long Island.

The Naval Academy Women's Club met on April 19, at the Recreational Center, with Mrs. G. R. Howard, as guest speaker. The usual tea followed.

Capt. Reginald H. Ridgely, USMC, Mrs. Ridgely and their two children, were here from Quantico, Va., for a week-end visit to Captain Ridgely's parents, Professor and Mrs. Reginald H. Ridgely.

Maj. Gen. Charles H. Lyman, USMC, in command of the Marine Post at Quantico, Va., and Mrs. Lyman were guests of honor at a dinner party which Captain and Mrs. John F. Shafroth gave on April 17, before the final performance of the annual show of the Naval Academy Musical Clubs.

Mr. Harry P. Leveley, of this city, announces the marriage of his sister, Mrs. Rachel Leveley Baldwin, to Capt. C. L. Siskmann, USMC-Ret., on Tuesday, April 13, at Ellicott City, Md. Captain and Mrs. Siskmann will make their home at University Park, Md.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles Phillip Snyder who were here for a week's visit were the guests of honor at a continual round of parties given for them. Among those who entertained for them, were Capt. and Mrs. Forde A. Todd, who gave a dinner party, and Capt. and Mrs. John F. Shafroth who also entertained at dinner.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

April 19, 1937

Many dinners preceded the "Night Club" dance held Friday evening at the Thayer-West Point Inn. Among those who entertained at the inn were Capt. Alba C. Spalding and Mrs. Spalding who had as guests, Lt. Col. Gerald A. Courts and Mrs. Courts, Maj. James L. Hayden and Mrs. Hayden, Capt. Charles A. West and Mrs. West, Capt. John H. Evans and Mrs. Evans, Capt. George D. Crosby and Mrs. Crosby, Capt. Robert W.

Berry and Mrs. Berry, Capt. Harold P. Tasker, Capt. Ralph L. Glasgow and Mrs. Glasgow, Capt. Charles L. Mason and Mrs. Mason, Lt. Frederick J. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Lt. Edward E. Farnsworth Jr. and Mrs. Farnsworth, and Lt. J. Hillberg and Mrs. Hillberg.

Capt. George De Graaf and Mrs. De Graaf were hosts at dinner, at their quarters for Lt. Col. Herman Beukema and Mrs. Beukema, Lt. Col. Edgar B. Colladay and Mrs. Colladay, Maj. Stanley E. Reinhart and Mrs. Reinhart, Maj. William R. Frost and Mrs. Frost of Newbury, N. Y., Capt. Robert G. Gard and Mrs. Gard, Capt. James V. Cole and Mrs. Cole, Capt. David McLean and Mrs. McLean, Capt. William H. Bartlett and Mrs. Bartlett, Capt. Edward C. Gillette, Jr. and Mrs. Gillette, Capt. George D. Pence and Mrs. Pence and Capt. Charles E. Hart and Mrs. Hart.

Capt. Clarence Townsley and Mrs. Townsley of New Haven, Conn., are passing the week end at the post as the guests of Lt. Thomas M. Watlington, Jr. and Mrs. Watlington.

QUANTICO, VA.

April 22, 1937

On April 18 Capt. and Mrs. Roy M. Gulick, USMC, entertained 28 guests at a golf breakfast at their quarters. After breakfast the party played two ball foursomes.

Capt. and Mrs. Miles S. Newton, USMC, honored their house guest, Miss Esther Morgan of Hardwick, Vt., at a cocktail and dinner party April 17.

Capt. and Mrs. Perry K. Smith, USMC, were hosts at a cocktail party April 16 at the Officers' Club.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred deG. Vogler, Ch.C. USN, entertained 14 guests at dinner April 13 at their quarters.

Mrs. J. W. McCormick of Atlanta, Ga., is the house guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Maj. and Mrs. Lee H. Brown, USMC. Mrs. Brown's sister, Mrs. C. A. Mathews, of Charlotte, N. C., is also a guest of Maj. and Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Saville Clark and her son and daughter have returned to the post from a visit in Nashville, Tenn. Captain Clark, USMC, joined his wife in Nashville and they spent some time in New Orleans, La., and Jackson, Miss., before returning to Quantico.

2nd Lt. and Mrs. Samuel R. Shaw, USMC, had as their guests last week-end Miss Jane Ayer of Washington and Miss Anne Kane of Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bayer of Baltimore, Md., were the guests last week-end of 1st Lt. and Mrs. Lewis R. Tyler, USMC.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Charles Edison, spent April 16 in Quantico, inspecting the post and the units of this command. The commanding general and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman entertained the secretary and his party and Mrs. Edison at luncheon.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

April 20, 1937

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernon, USN, were hosts at a party for twenty-four at a dinner on board the U. S. S. Concord on Saturday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Pownall, USN, entertained a group of friends at a dinner dance on Saturday evening at Hotel del Coronado.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry LaMotte, (MC) UNS-Ret., have been entertaining at their LaMotte home Mr. and Mrs. William J. Whittemore of New York City.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ralph E. Pope, USN, were recent hosts at a luncheon given in honor of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Clark H. Woodward before the latter's departure for Washington, D. C., en route to New York. The Woodwards were also complimented at affairs given by Capt. and Mrs. Schuyler F. Heins and by Mrs. Walter M. Keck.

Mrs. Farar Martin, wife of Lt. Martin, USN, has left for Norfolk, Va., to visit her parents.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lauren S. Willis, USMC-Ret., have been recent hosts at a series of three dinners at their home.

Capt. and Mrs. William L. Calhoun, USN, who will soon go to Long Beach to reside, entertained at dinner at their Coronado home Tuesday evening, with covers laid for ten.

Capt. and Mrs. Griffith E. Thomas, (MC) USN, have arrived from Washington and taken quarters at the Naval Training station, where Capt. Thomas takes the post of senior medical officer.

After a stay of several months at San Jacinto, Calif., Capt. and Mrs. Leon N. Wertenbaker, (SC) USN-Ret., have returned to their home in Coronado.

Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Luckel, USN, have purchased a fine home on Point Loma, where they will reside following Comdr. Luckel's retirement in June.

FT. WADSWORTH, N. Y.

April 16, 1937

Mrs. A. T. Wilson supervised the playing in the Duplicate Bridge Tournament on Monday night, April 12. There were seven tables, and high scores were made by: Lt. E. A. Cummings, Mrs. Howard Burgin, and Mrs. Jerome Pickett. The top score winners who each have one out of the three games necessary to keep the Dill Trophy cup are: Mrs. J. R. Deane, Mrs. R. D. Johnston, Capt. Howard Burgin and Lieutenant Cummings.

Before the Tournament Maj. and Mrs. Carroll Riggs entertained with a dinner party for sixteen guests.

Mrs. J. T. Harris has been elected as secretary of the Ladies Bridge Club. Mrs. R. A. Edmonston was hostess to the club on Tuesday afternoon at her quarters at Miller Field. Previous to the playing a delightful luncheon was served to the twelve guests. Snapdragons and yellow daffodils decorated the tables. High scores for the afternoon were made by: Mrs. W. G. Walker, Mrs. R. M. O'Day, and Mrs. J. L. McGeehee.

Mrs. Alvin Mente and her son Lt. Alvin L. Mente were "at home" to the officers and their wives of this post last Saturday at their N. Y. apartment, after the Army Day Parade in the city.

Lt. E. H. Ferris leaves tomorrow for Washington, D. C. to join Mrs. Ferris, and spend a month's leave before they sail for Hawaii.

FT. DAVIS, C. Z.

April 2, 1937

Mrs. William R. F. Bleakney, wife of Lieutenant Bleakney and Mrs. Willard B. Carlock, wife of Lieutenant Carlock, gave a lovely luncheon recently at Mrs. Carlock's home at Ft. Davis, which was followed by bridge games at the officers club on the post.

The occasion complimented Mrs. Ivan G. Martin, wife of Chaplain Martin, who sailed April 21, on the Chateau Thierry for their next assignment at Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; Mrs. T. B. Trulock of Columbus, Georgia, who has been visiting for the past month with her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Thomas R. Hannah, of Ft. Davis; Miss Jane Smith, of East Lansing, Michigan, who is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Richard H. Smith, of Ft. Davis, and Mrs. Louis E. Roemer, wife of Captain Roemer, who left with their family on the Chateau Thierry, April 21.

Also at luncheon were Mrs. Ernest K. White, Mrs. Edward Wadden, Mrs. Michael J. Mulcahy, Mrs. Dorris S. Hanes, Mrs. Charles C. Higgins, Mrs. Charles W. Van Way, Mrs. James R. Hamilton, Mrs. Thomas R. Hannah, Mrs. Howard E. Pulliam, Mrs. Russell L. Moses, Mrs. Vincent J. Conrad, Mrs. Richard Smith, Mrs. Kenneth H. Kinsler and Mrs. Leroy E. McGraw.

Among the interesting parties at the Ft. Davis Officers' Club recently was one given for eighteen guests by Capt. and Mrs. Jefferson B. Willis.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul H. Mahoney and Capt. and Mrs. Russell L. Moses, of Ft. Davis were hosts for an informal dinner party at the Officers Club on the Post recently.

Preceding the dinner, Captain and Mrs. Moses entertained with cocktails at their quarters for the guests.

Among the many delightful supper parties given at Ft. Davis recently was one given by Capt. and Mrs. John W. Homewood for a group of friends on the post.

FT. BRADY, MICH.

April 19, 1937

The Post Ladies' Bridge Club was entertained at the Country Club by Mrs. H. M. Grizzard, Mrs. L. A. Drexler, and Mrs. Paul Perry, on Tuesday, April 13, 1937. A delightful luncheon was served to twenty guests. Mrs. S. F. Howard turned in the high score with Mrs. G. W. C. Whiting, a close second.

The officers and ladies of Ft. Brady and the Ft. Brady CCC District entertained with dinner dance at the Hotel Ojibway, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan on Saturday, April 17, 1937, in honor of Maj. and Mrs. C. R. Jones, and Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Grizzard. Seventy-three guests attended this function. Major Jones is to depart shortly for the Quartermaster School, while Captain Grizzard will sail from New York for Puerto Rico on July 8, 1937.

Lt. Col. Paul M. Crawford and Capt. James G. Moore, gave a promotion party at Colonel Crawford's quarters on April 10, 1937.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Ivory satin with a redingote of rose point lace with ivory satin inserts made on princess lines with a high neck line and buttoned halfway down the front forming a long train. Her veil of tulle fell from a plaited coronet with a short veil over her face. She carried an arm bouquet of calla lilies.

Her matron of honor, Mrs. David Gibbs, wife of Lieutenant Gibbs of Langley Field, was dressed in a marquisette gown of two shades of green with which she wore a picture hat of maline and her flowers were an arm bouquet of spring flowers. The bridesmaids, Miss Anne Lawton of Maxwell Field, Ala., was dressed in Iris blue marquisette with bonnet accessories; Miss Anne Moore of Ft. Monroe, Va., in yellow marquisette with thistle accessories; Miss Peggy

Grimes of Ft. Riley, Kan., in dubonnet marquisette with Iris blue accessories and Miss Regina McKeever of Washington in aquamarine marquisette with dusty peach accessories. They all wore picture hats of maline and carried arm bouquets of spring flowers. Todd Hale, young son of Lt. and Mrs. Dudley D. Hale of Langley Field, in an ivory satin suit was ring-bearer.

The bridegroom was attended by Capt. Ralph Fisher, best man, and the groomsmen were Lt. David Gibbs, Lt. Thomas Musgrave, Lt. Cayce Odom, Lt. Gerald Williams, Lt. Edwin Simenson, Lt. B. W. Armstrong, Lt. Torgils Wold and Capt. R. E. Nugent, all of Langley Field.

Following the ceremony Major and Mrs. Meloy entertained at a reception at the Officers' Club. Mrs. Meloy wore a fitted gown of gray lace with a short train, mauve accessories and wore a corsage of orchids.

Lieutenant Senter and his bride left for New York and sailed on April 14 on the Queen of Bermuda, for a honeymoon trip to Bermuda. The bride wore a three-piece travelling suit of Confederate blue with navy blue accessories. On their return they will make their home at Langley Field where Lieutenant Senter is now stationed.

The bride was graduated from Holy Cross, Washington, D. C., and Lieutenant Senter was a member of the 1933 class, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Lt. Harry Redfern, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Redfern of Wilmington, Del. and Norfolk, Va., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marilith Redfern, to Mr. Talbot Briscoe Phillips, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Phillips, of Loganville, Ga.

The wedding ceremony, performed by the Rev. J. L. MacMillan, was held in the home of the bride's parents in Norfolk, Va., on Saturday, March 27, with only members of the immediate families and a few friends present.

Miss Margaret Smith was the bride's only attendant and Cadet Capt. Harry Redfern, Jr. was best man for the groom.

After April 10, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips will be at home at 520 Boissevain Ave., Norfolk, Va.

Miss Margaret Parker Mather, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Mather, OD, USA, was married Saturday evening, April 10, 1937, at 8:30 in St. Albans Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., to Mr. Walter Lucas Clark, Jr., son of Mrs. Walter Lucas Clark and the late Colonel Clark. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles T. Warner.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a princess gown of ivory satin with a short jacket to which the long train was attached. The jacket had a high neckline and long tight sleeves ending in points over the wrist. The bride wore her mother's wedding veil which was fastened to a duchess and rose point lace cap with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley.

Miss Anne Mather, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and she wore a flowing gown of pale yellow marquisette with high neckline and puffed sleeves. Miss Ruth Clark, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Barbara Barnes, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. G. M. Barnes, were bridesmaids. Their gowns were of soft green marquisette with square necklines and puffed sleeves. The bouquets were of spring flowers with lavender predominating.

The church was decorated with palms, cymbidium ferns and Easter lilies, while on the altar were vases of spring flowers.

A reception immediately followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. The out of town guests were, Mr. and Mrs. Lester A. Russell, of Dallas, Tex., Mrs. Berenice Carroll, Mr. Henry Otis Cushman, Miss Ellen Cushman and Miss Crosby, all of Boston, Mass., Miss Edith E. Russell and Miss Cora Belle Parker of Lowell, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Richardson of Akron, Ohio, Mrs. Amos Thatcher, and Mrs. John Thatcher of Garden City, Long Island, Miss Emily Taber of Auburn, N. Y., Maj. and Mrs. Herman Wagner of Aberdeen, Md., and Miss Helen Brown of Philadelphia, Pa.

(Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

The best man was Lt. Howard Blierer, USN, Boston, Mass. The ushers were Mr. Harry Scott, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. Henry Seabrook, Jr., of Riverton, N. J., Mr. Barry Townsend of Alexandria, Va., and Mr. Roderich Hamilton Sears of Swarthmore, Pa.

Miss Mather attended Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn., and is a graduate of the Columbus School for Girls and Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. She is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority. Mr. Clark is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and is now associated with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio. After a short wedding trip through the East, Mr. and Mrs. Clark will reside in Akron.

The Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., was the scene of a very simply arranged and quiet wedding at 12:30 P. M., April 10, when Miss Vera E. Hinson of Washington, D. C., was married to Ens. Charles Fink Fischer, son of Mrs. Henrietta Fink Fischer, of Erie, Pa., and the late Capt. Charles Hermann Fischer, USN. Chaplain William N. Thomas officiated. Ensign and Mrs. Fischer are now in Pensacola, Fla., where the former is on duty. Ensign Fischer was graduated from the Naval Academy, Class 1934.

The engagement of Miss Ann Louise Triplett, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Louis Ball Triplett, to Ens. Joseph H. Wesson, USN, has been announced.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Sally Virginia Packard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Packard of Los Angeles, Calif., to Ens. Richard Leslie Mann, USN. The wedding is to be a June event in Washington, D. C. Ensign Mann is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Bull of Washington and was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1934, as a classmate of Miss Packard's brother, Ens. Arden Packard, USN.

Mrs. Percy M. Kessler has announced the engagement of her daughter, Mary Mershon, to 1st Lt. Laurance Milliard Brownlee, CAC, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bedell Brownlee of Woodmere, Long Island. The announcement was made at a small informal tea given by Mrs. Kessler on Thursday afternoon, April 22, in honor of Mrs. Brownlee.

Miss Kessler attended Saint Nicholas School and the University of Washington, and was graduated last June from the College of William and Mary. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Chi Delta Phi, and of Gamma Phi Beta social sorority. She is a daughter of the late Col. Percy M. Kessler, and a sister of Mr. William H. Kessler of San Francisco; 2nd Lt. Robert H. Kessler, CAC, USA, of Ft. Monroe, Va.; Mrs. Pierre A. Agnew, wife of Capt. P. A. Agnew, CE, USA, and Mrs. Alice Hays.

Lieutenant Brownlee received his preparatory education at Far Rockaway High School, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and Devitt Preparatory School, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy with the Class of 1929. He is a member of Alpha Chi Rho fraternity, Sons of the American Revolution, the West Point Army Mess, and the Army Navy Club. At the present time he is stationed at West Point, where he is an instructor of French and Drawing. Lt. Brownlee's brother, Lt. (jg) Robert C. Brownlee, 2nd, USN, is on duty at the United States Naval Academy.

The wedding will take place the latter part of May.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Sherwood Smith, of San Diego, Calif., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Madeleine Elizabeth Smith, to Ens. Grafton Blair Campbell, USN, who was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1935 and is now attached to the USS MacLeish. An early June wedding is planned.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Endress of

San Francisco and Berkeley, Calif., to Mr. Aurelius Twombly Bartlett II of St. Louis, Mo. Miss Endress is the daughter of Mrs. Endress and the late Capt. William Fitzhugh Endress, CE, USA, and is a sister of Cadet John Z. Endress of the United States Military Academy. The wedding will take place in July.

Finance School Graduates

The twenty-ninth regular resident class of the Finance School, U. S. Army, was graduated Friday, April 23, 1937.

The ceremony was held in the school with a large audience in attendance. Music was furnished by the U. S. Army Band. Maj. A. J. Perry, FD, Commandant gave a short history of the school and then introduced Maj. Gen. Fred W. Boschen, Chief of Finance, who delivered an interesting address to the students. The diplomas were presented by General Boschen to the enlisted class and to Capt. Grover A. Summa, (Inf.), FD, who has just completed the officers resident course.

The class, together with stations to which assigned, was composed of the following:

Corporals

Blakeslee, Ellsworth P., Ft. Hancock, N. J. Casey, John J., Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md. Dewberry, Joseph M., Ft. Benning, Ga. Green, George, (Quartermaster Corps), Ft. Myer, Va.

Lee, Joseph B., (Batt. "A" 51st CA), Ft. Monroe, Va.

Swenson, Alden G., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Privates First Class

Boland, James G., Philippine Dept. Brott, James W., Ft. MacArthur, Calif. Callaway, Brantley B., Ft. Lewis, Wash. Carson, Thomas J., Ft. Bragg, N. C. Colley, Tolby J., Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md. Falsetta, Salvatore F., Edgewood Ars., Md. Fornea, Gene F., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. McWhorter, Hoke, Randolph Field, Tex. Melton, Eugene R., Camp Dix, N. J. Moose, Alvin J., Finance School, D. C. Robinson, Joda L., Ft. Screvan, Ga. Sharp, Ethan M., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Webb, Charles C., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Privates

Bibee, Raymond E., Ft. Thomas, Ky. Chambers, Richard W., Madison Bks., N. Y. Durham, George W., Ft. Bliss, Tex. Hathaway, Clayton T., Ft. Totten, N. Y. Henderson, Clyde Jr., Ft. MacArthur, Calif. Johnson, Charles L., Ft. Brady, Mich. Martinez, Raphael, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y. Persinger, John N., Ft. Knox, Ky. Pearce, Jack R., Ft. Sill, Okla. Phoenix, Merrill W., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Shannon, Burdette A., Ft. Lewis, Wash. Shaw, Lawrence C., Ft. Lewis, Wash. Shea, Stanley O., Hawaiian Dept. Wangler, Ambrose J., Ft. Dupont, Del.

*Melton was awarded a certificate in Finance and Accounting, absent sick in Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C.

Oppose Air Mail Reserve

The War Department "strongly opposes" the passage of legislation setting up a special air reserve composed of air mail pilots, Secretary of War Woodring informed Congress this week.

Reporting on a bill introduced by Representative Melvin J. Maas, R. of Minn., the Secretary said:

"This bill would have the effect of providing a somewhat larger number of Air Corps officers, although present appropriations are inadequate for proper training of the officers now on the rolls."

The bill, it was stated, would either deprive the President and the War Department of prescribing qualifications for the Reserve officers or would deprive aviation companies of the right to employ who they desired, and it was pointed out in connection therewith that a man might be physically disabled for military service and still be a competent transport pilot. The measure, states the Secretary of War, would actually involve peace-time conscription, for those air-mail pilots who are unwilling to join the Reserves would be denied employment under the bill.

Declaring that at present one-third of the appropriations for the Organized Reserves goes for the Air Reserve, Secretary Woodring said that the bill would either require additional funds, or bring about "a reduction in the already inadequate funds for the training of existing officers."

Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep yourself informed of the news of the services.

Army Bandmaster Bill

The movement for recognition of Army bandleaders gained greater momentum this week when Senator Elbert Thomas, D. of Utah, announced that he would introduce a companion bill to that of Rep. J. Joseph Smith, D. of Conn., in the Senate.

Representative Smith's bill would give commissioned rank to bandleaders of the Army and is being backed by many prominent orchestra leaders throughout the country, including Rudy Vallee. Commissioned ranks of captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant for bandleaders, with a Chief Bandmaster with the rank of major who could be an assistant to the Adjutant General is provided for in Representative Smith's bill.

The War Department recently opposed enactment of the bill on the grounds that bandleaders do not have administrative control of bands and, therefore, should not be given commissioned rank.

House Navy Committee Plans

The House Naval Affairs Committee buckled down to work this week under a schedule which promises to keep them busy for several weeks to come.

Despite the warm Spring days Washington is enjoying the committee on Thursday began consideration of legislation authorizing establishment of a naval air station at Tongue Point, Ore., with hearings on a naval auxiliary bill, the naval oil reserves bill, the San Francisco Bay air station measure and an authorization for a new Naval Medical Center.

There is no indication as yet, however, that the committee may take up any personnel legislation. Nor is there any word as yet as to the Naval Reserve bill, which members of the committee have been looking for since January. Talk of pay legislation, also, has more or less died down.

The Tongue Point project, opposed by the Navy Department as "unnecessary," was approved by the committee last year but not acted on by the House. As reported by the committee last year and reintroduced, the measure (H. R. 198), authorizes expenditure of \$1,500,000 for establishment of an air base in the mouth of the Columbia River on a tract donated to the Navy some years ago but never developed.

Hearings on the bill were started with statements from Senator McNary, of Ore., Republican leader of the Senate, and Representative Mott, R. of Ore., a member of the Naval committee and author of the bill. Mr. Mott, declaring that of the four principal harbors of the Pacific Coast, only one—the Columbia River entrance—was undefended, termed the area the "natural vulnerable point of attack from the Orient."

Capt. Charles M. Austin, USN, representing the Chief of Naval Operations, told the committee that the stand of the Department on the bill was, "While in the event of war in the Pacific, the Columbia River entrance would be utilized for minor naval patrol activities, it is the opinion of the Navy Department that the development of naval aviation facilities at Tongue Point is not necessary."

Rear Adm. Arthur B. Cook, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics was the next witness. Replying to statements of advocates of the bill that the Columbia River area is undefended, he said that its defense must come first from the Fleet, and then from the Army. Naval air stations, he said, were used for overhaul and training and as bases for patrol planes, which in time of war would guard ship lanes. The existing or projected stations at San Diego, Calif., San Francisco, and Sand Point, Wash., fill all of these needs in the opinion of the Department, he continued, except that in time of war, "minor" or "secondary" patrol activities would be carried on from other harbors along the coasts. These latter should be operated from seaplane tenders rather than land bases, he contended. Even for such "secondary" operations, he added, the Bureau of Aeronautics would not favor use of the Columbia River mouth, it being too close to Sand Point. Coos Bay, 200 miles south of Tongue Point, is favored over the latter, as a "Secondary" base of operations, he said.

Oppose Medical Service Bill

Strong opposition has been voiced by the War Department to a bill introduced in the House by Representative May, D. of Ky., which would permit medical officers of the Army to count active service in the Medical Corps Reserve prior to April 6, 1917, for promotion purposes.

In a letter sent to the House Military Committee Secretary of War Woodring declares that enactment of the measure would have "demoralizing effects on the personnel of the Medical Corps" in that the relative standing of officers which has existed since the World War would be disarranged. Said the Secretary:

"There are now 155 Medical Corps officers who would benefit if service in the Medical Reserve Corps prior to April 6, 1917, were counted for promotion. Officers of this group upon entering active service definitely understood that the grade of first lieutenant was the only one authorized in the Medical Reserve Corps and that there was no chance for promotion within that Corps. They were also aware of the opportunity open to them for appointment in the Regular Army. Many took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them, and were appointed after satisfying the examination requirements; others endeavored to qualify from time to time, but failed to fulfill the requirements; and still others did not avail themselves of such privileges. Many of the reserve officers who had failed to qualify for appointment in the Medical Corps prior to April 6, 1917, were admitted to the Regular Army in 1920, under the more liberal policy then in effect of accepting officers who had rendered satisfactory service during the World War.

"As a result of the exhaustive studies that have been devoted to this subject, the War Department is firmly convinced that its procedure is just and in accordance with the best interests of the Medical Corps as a whole, and that the existing list as fixed and maintained for more than 16 years, should by all means be preserved. Relative standing on the list was established originally by competitive examination, and to credit at this time active service under Medical Reserve commissions between 1908 and 1917, as equivalent to regular service for purposes of promotion, would seriously disarrange the list with demoralizing effects on the personnel of the Medical Corps."

To Relieve Hatfield and Kane

The destroyers Hatfield and Kane of the European Squadron will be relieved by two other destroyers about October 1, it was learned this week. The Hatfield will undergo overhaul at once and will be followed by the Kane. It is expected to take about four weeks for each vessel to be overhauled.

San Francisco Air Base Bill

The Senate this week passed legislation authorizing the Navy to establish a naval air station at Benton Field, Calif., recently transferred from the Army. A bill passed last year authorized a naval air base on San Francisco Bay at Alameda, but as clear title can not immediately be secured to this site, the Navy desires to get authority to begin construction on the adjoining Benton Field location. The two tracts—Benton Field and Alameda—ultimately will make up the base. Hearings will be held on the measure next week before the House Naval Committee.

Naval Appropriations Approved

The confereed report on the Naval appropriation bill, the terms of which were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week, were approved by the Senate and House this week and sent to the President.

Naval Oil Reserves Bill Passed

The Senate has passed the bill providing for the conservation of the Naval oil preserves. A hearing on the measure sponsored by the Navy Department will be held by the House Naval Committee next week.

ROTC Funds Revert to Treasury

Among the unobligated War Department funds which undoubtedly, particularly in view of the President's economy message, will revert to the Treasury at the end of this fiscal year, July 1, is understood to be approximately \$687,000 of funds appropriated for the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

This amount, while not earmarked for that purpose, was intended for the establishment of new ROTC units in schools and colleges throughout the country. However, while there are a large number of applications to the War Department for both senior and junior units it is believed that the reason no new units have been approved this year is that commissioned and non-commissioned officers can not be spared from other essential duties for assignment to such units.

Even under present conditions it is known that many senior units are continually urging the Department to send additional instructors, complaining that they do not have sufficient to properly operate the units. It is understood that the Department felt that inasmuch as it can not find the way clear to supply the existing demand for personnel it would not be wise to establish new units requiring even more officers and men.

Disappointment in the situation is being expressed both in and out of the Department. Many feel that it is extremely unfortunate that schools and colleges can not be granted units at a time when they are anxious to participate in this form of military training. It is estimated that if the funds to revert to the Treasury had been expended on junior ROTC units it would have permitted the establishment of about 100 with an enrollment of approximately 30,000 youths.

Pay of Retired Army Officers

Rep. Reece, of Tenn., this week introduced a bill in the House providing that commissioned officers of the Regular Army placed upon the unlimited retired list under the War Department Appropriation Act of 1923, as amended, shall be entitled to retired pay as follows:

Those with more than 10 years' and less than 20 years' commissioned service, $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of their active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of such commissioned service.

Those with more than 20 years' commissioned service, 3 per cent of their active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of such commissioned service, but not to exceed 75 per cent of such active pay.

Chaplain Corps Selection Board

The Chaplains Corps Selection Board convened in the Navy Department April 20, 1937, to recommend officers for advancement to the ranks of Commander, Lieutenant Commander and Lieutenant.

The Board consists of Rear Adm. James D. MacNair, (ChC), USN-Ret., President, and the following members:

Capt. John B. Frazier (ChC), USN-Ret.; Capt. Curtis H. Dickins (ChC), USN-Ret.; Capt. Evan W. Scott, (ChC), USSN; Capt. Thomas B. Thompson (ChC), USN, and Capt. Edward A. Duff (ChC), USN.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph H. Brooks (ChC), USN, is acting as recorder.

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Helen Hall Irwin, wife of Lt. Col. S. LeRoy Irwin, FA, USA, died at Walter Reed General Hospital at 4:00 P. M., Tuesday, April 20, after a very brief illness.

Mrs. Irwin was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Francis Hall of New York City, and the daughter-in-law of Mrs. Maria Barker Irwin, widow of Maj. Gen. George LeRoy Irwin U. S. Army. She was educated at St. James Academy, New York City.

Colonel and Mrs. Irwin have been residents of Washington since 1934, where Colonel Irwin had been on duty as Instructor of Reserve officers. Since September, Colonel Irwin was a student at

the Army War College, Ft. Humphreys, D. C.

She is survived by her husband, her thirteen-year old son, Francis LeRoy, and her sister, Mrs. Arthur J. Levine of New York City.

Funeral services were held Friday, April 23, at 2:00 P. M., at the Ft. Myer Chapel, Chaplain Ora J. Cohee officiated. Interment was in plot 7, lot 10364, of Arlington National Cemetery.

The following served as honorary pallbearers:

Mr. Philip Israel, Mr. Leo May, Col. R. E. D. Hoyle, FA; Lt. Col. Julian Barnes, FA; Lt. Col. Karl S. Bradford, Cav.; Lt. Col. Joseph Swing, FA; Lt. Col. John B. Wogan, FA and 1st Lt. Joseph Ganahl, FA.

—o—

Brig. Gen. Jay J. Morrow, USA-Ret., died of apoplexy at this home in Englewood, N. J., Friday, April 16, 1937. He was 67 years old.

General Morrow was born in Fairview, Va. in 1870, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1891, receiving his commission in the engineers. He served as an instructor in practical military engineering at West Point for three years, and then was ordered to the Philippines in 1898, where he served as military governor of the Province of Zamboanga in 1901 and 1902.

General Morrow served as Governor of the Panama Canal Zone for three years, from 1921 to 1924. He was appointed by President Harding to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Chester Harding. His tour of duty in the Panama Canal Zone was as an engineer of maintenance in 1916 and 1917, during which time he often officiated as acting Governor. This work was interrupted when the United States entered the World War. General Morrow arrived in France on May 12, 1918, becoming chief engineer of the first American army and deputy chief engineer of the A. E. F. On June 26, 1918, he was promoted from the rank of Colonel to Brigadier General and in December of that year was ordered back to the United States to take command at Camp A. A. Humphreys in Virginia.

In June, 1919, General Morrow returned to the Panama Canal Zone as engineer of maintenance, serving in that capacity until March 1921, when he was made Governor. Promoted through the grades to the rank of Colonel in March, 1915, he returned to that rank after the war in 1919 and in August 1922, he was retired at his own request.

General Morrow was married in 1895 to Harriet M. Butler, who was the daughter of an army officer, Gen. John G. Butler, a Civil War commander. Since the death of his wife in 1935, General Morrow has made his home in Franklin street in Englewood with his sister, Miss Alice Morrow. He recently had visited Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh in England. Mrs. Lindbergh is a niece of General Morrow. General Morrow was a brother of the late United States Senator Dwight W. Morrow. Besides Miss Morrow, he is survived by two other sisters, Mrs. Edwin L. Melville and Mrs. Agnes M. Scandrett.

Funeral services were held at his home in Englewood, N. J., Sunday afternoon, April 18. His remains were cremated immediately after the ceremony and his ashes, in due course, will be taken to Panama, Canal Zone, and scattered to the winds and the waters of the spillway of Gatun Dam. The disposition of the ashes of General Morrow is in accordance with his last wish.

—o—

Mrs. Daphne Humphrey Nash, 21, and her infant son, died Friday, April 9, 1937 in Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., and was buried April 13, 1937 in Rock Creek Cemetery. Services were conducted by Chaplain Edward Niver of the Preachers' College, National Cathedral.

The active pallbearers were Dudley Diggs, Kenneth Patrum, George Hoffman, Robert Lavender, Ralph Shepherd and Herman Hoffman.

Honorary pallbearers were Capt. Montgomery A. Stuart, USN; Col. Charles C. Drake, USA; Lt. Col. Frank A. Hart, Marine Corps; Maj. John Hall, Marine

Corps; Maj. Robert Latane Montague, Marine Corps, and Clarence C. Riner.

Mrs. Nash, the wife of Carroll Blue Nash, a post-graduate student at Maryland University, was the daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Marion B. Humphrey, USMC. Her father is on duty at Washington, D. C., at Marine Corps Headquarters. Mrs. Nash was married in July, 1934, while attending the King Smith School in Washington. Mr. Nash is a

graduate of George Washington University.

Mrs. Nash was the granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. and Mrs. C. F. Humphrey, USA, and niece of Brig. Gen. E. H. Humphrey, USA; Brig. Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Jr., USA; Capt. Julian Humphrey and 1st Lt. J. DaC. Humphrey, USMC-Ret.

Mr. and Mrs. Nash have been living at College Park, Md.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ELDRIDGE—Born at Coronado, Calif., March 26, 1937, to Lt. and Mrs. John Eldridge, Jr., USN, a daughter.

FERRITER—Born at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 19, 1937, to Lt. and Mrs. C. A. Ferriter, USN, a son, John.

HUFFMAN—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., March 30, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Wilfred John Huffman, USMC, a son.

JORDAN—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. George G. Meade, Md., April 7, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Howell H. Jordan, 34th Inf., USA, a daughter, Gladys Mona, granddaughter of Mrs. Edward L. Jordan of Nashville, Tenn., and granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. George A. Lynch, 15th Inf., USA.

KING—Born at Virginia Mason Hospital, Seattle, Wash., April 13, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John Harry King, Jr., MC, USA, a daughter, Suzanne Tewksbury King.

NAUMAN—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., April 3, 1937, to Ens. and Mrs. Harley Kent Nauman, USN, a son.

POCOCK—Born at Gorgas Hospital, Canal Zone, April 7, 1937, to Lt. and Mrs. William S. Pocock, Jr., Air-Res., a daughter, Beverly Pocock.

RATHROCK—Born at Washington, D. C., April 6, 1937, to Mr. and Mrs. James H. Rathrock, Jr., a son, grandson of Col. and Mrs. George W. Cook, MC, USA, of Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

SHERRARD—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., April 3, 1937, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Robert G. Sherrard, Jr., Inf., USA, a daughter, Angie Overton Sherrard, granddaughter of Mrs. R. G. Sherrard, Jr., and the late Lt. Col. R. G. Sherrard, Jr., and granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. John Overton Steger, AGD, USA.

SPENGLER—Born at Ft. Banks, Mass., April 8, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Daniel S. Spangler, CE, USA, a daughter, Jane Coats.

STARK—Born at War Memorial Hospital, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., April 17, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Edgar D. Stark, Inf., USA, a daughter, Patricia Ann.

Married

CAMPBELL-SAGE—Married at San Diego, Calif., April 17, 1937, Miss Eddyth M. Sage to Lt. Meredith L. Campbell, FA-Res.

COLLIE-BYRNE—Married on Nov. 28, 1936, Miss Marie D. Byrne, daughter of Mrs. Daphne Byrne and the late Capt. Joseph V. Byrne, to Mr. Claude Collie, Jr.

GUILLY-GOSS—Married at Chevy Chase, Md., April 17, 1937, Miss Betty Jane Goss to Ens. Samuel Guilly, USCG.

HANLON-BUNTING—Married at Denville, N. J., April 19, 1937, Miss Alyce Elizabeth Bunting to Mr. Daniel Edward Hanlon, Jr., who was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1934.

McGOWAN-JACKSON—Married at Pittsfield, Mass., April 17, 1937, Miss Isabel Morrison West Jackson, daughter of Mrs. William Benjamin Jackson and the late Col. Jackson, to Dr. Thorburn S. McGowan, son of Col. and Mrs. Edward McGowan.

SENTER-MELOY—Married at Langley Field, Va., April 10, 1937, Miss Ruth Tinsley Meloy, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Vincent J. Meloy, AC, USA, to 1st Lt. William O. Senter, AC, USA.

THOMPSON-THURSTON—Married at Yuma, Ariz., April 4, 1937, Miss Rheba Thurston to Ens. Harry Thompson, Jr., USN.

Died

BLACK—Died at London, England, March 29, 1937, Sara Margaret Black, infant daughter of 1st Lt. and Mrs. Roger D. Black, Jr., FA, USA.

BOWMAN—Died at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., April 18, 1937, Lt. Col. Paul N. Bowman, MC, USA.

BROWN—Died at Ft. Benning, Ga., April 16, 1937, Mrs. Fred R. Brown, wife of Col.

Fred R. Brown, Inf., USA, mother of Mrs. Paul J. Mueller and Mrs. E. J. Bond. Interment was at Arlington Cemetery, April 19, 1937.

CANNON—Died at Brightwaters, Long Island, N. Y., April 17, 1937, Lt. Col. William C. Cannon, USA-Ret.

CARTWRIGHT—Died at Kaulikeolani Children's Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., April 6, 1937, William Dunne, Jr., infant son of W. O. and Mrs. D. Cartwright, USA.

FLEEMAN—Died at Washington, D. C., April 14, 1937, S. Sgt. Thomas R. Fleeman, USA.

GALE—Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1937, Mrs. Minnie F. Gale, mother of Lt. Col. Harold W. James, 18th Inf., USA, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

GRIGSBY—Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1937, Capt. Walter B. Grigsby, ORC.

GUNCKEL—Died at Dayton, Ohio, April 17, 1937, Lt. Col. George I. Gunckel, USA-Ret.

HAWLEY—Died at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., April 21, 1937, Mr. Charles W. Hawley, father of Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton, wife of Lt. Col. C. L. Fenton, Prof., USMA, USA.

HEIL—Died at Washington, D. C., April 18, 1937, Lt. Joseph Heil, USN-Ret.

HUNTLEY—Died at Hollywood, Calif., April 11, 1937, Mrs. James F. Huntley, mother of Col. H. W. Huntley, FA, USA.

IRWIN—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1937, Mrs. Helen Hall Irwin, wife of Lt. Col. S. LeRoy Irwin, FA, USA; daughter-in-law of Mrs. Marion Barker Irwin, widow of Maj. Gen. George LeRoy Irwin, USA.

McGEHEE—Died at Bradenton, Fla., April 18, 1937, Sgt. Charles McGehee, USA.

MORROW—Died at Englewood, N. J., April 16, 1937, Brig. Gen. Jay J. Morrow, USA.

NASH—Died at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 9, 1937, Mrs. Daphne Humphrey Nash and her infant son, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Marion B. Humphrey, USMC, granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. and Mrs. C. F. Humphrey, USA, and niece of Brig. Gen. E. H. Humphrey, USA, Brig. Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Jr., USA, Capt. Julian F. Humphrey and 1st Lt. J. DaC. Humphrey, USMC-Ret.

POOLE—Died at Randolph Field, Tex., April 17, 1937, 1st Lt. John K. Poole, AC, USA.

RICHARDSON—Died at Washington, D. C., April 17, 1937, Mrs. Amy Small Richardson, widow of Lt. Col. Charles W. Richardson, USA.

SHEARER—Died at Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 21, 1937, Maj. Thomas Roden Shearer, USMC.

SMITH—Died at Washington, D. C., April 17, 1937, Mr. Roland Kidder Smith, brother of Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins, wife of Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, USA-Ret. Burial was at Staunton, Va.

STARK—Died at Castle Point, N. Y., recently Harrybelle Durant Stark, nurse, Army Nurse Corps.

THOMAS—Died at Rocky Mount, N. C., April 8, 1937, Capt. Thomas Thomas, USA-Ret.

YEGEN—Died at Billings, Mont., April 9, 1937, Mr. Peter Yegen, father of Mrs. Raymond T. Beurkett, wife of Capt. R. T. Beurkett, CWS, USA.

YOUNG—Died at Ft. Lewis, Wash., April 12, 1937, W. O. William C. Young, husband of Mrs. Mary V. Young, and father of Mr. Ralph W. Young at Spearfish, S. D., and father of Mrs. Ivan Manley, Inglewood, Calif.

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FINANCE

Rivers and Harbors Congress

The 32nd Annual Convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress will be held in Washington, D. C., at the Mayflower Hotel, April 26th and 27th, 1937. The recent unprecedented flood catastrophes and the menace of the ever-widening drought areas and devastating dust storms have resulted in an insistent demand throughout the United States that a comprehensive nation-wide program be immediately undertaken for the prevention of these disasters and the control and conservation of our water and soil resources. It was pointed out in the official call for the convention. The formulation of such a program and the important and far-reaching measures relating to waterways, their control and use, now pending in Congress will be discussed.

Other matters to come before the convention will include the following:

1. Securing adequate appropriations to initiate the 255 flood control projects in 40 states, principally headwaters storage reservoirs, authorized by the Omnibus Flood Control Act passed at the last session of Congress, to be supplemented by such additional projects as may be necessary to assure adequate control of the destructive flood waters.

2. Passage of a new River and Harbor Bill at the present session of Congress, authorizing such new projects and the enlargement of existing projects, seacoast, lake and inland, as are needed to meet the increasing demands of commerce and industry.

3. Development of the major river basins of the United States.

4. Protection of water transportation and extension of its benefits to secure low-cost water transport for heavy products.

5. Continued assistance of the American Merchant Marine.

6. Orderly development, conservation and use of the nation's land and water resources.

12th Infantry's Program

Ft. Howard, Md.—The 12th Infantry (less 2nd and 3rd Battalions) stationed at Ft. Howard, faces a busy training season.

During the week April 19-24, 1937, the Annual Tactical Inspection of the Regimental and Battalion Commanders was conducted, and during this period the Corps Area Inspector General's Inspection was made.

Company "D" will begin firing the machine gun marksmanship course at this post on April 26, and is scheduled to complete the course by May 31. The course will be fired upon a newly constructed machine gun range, thereby obviating the necessity of moving to Ft. George G. Meade, Md., as has been done in past years.

The Corps Area Commander's Annual Administrative Inspection will be held on April 29, and the Brigade Commander's

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Tactical Inspection is scheduled for May 6.

The troops (less Company "D" and Band) will proceed on June 7 to Ft. George G. Meade for the annual target practice and combat firing. It is expected that this firing will be completed about July 23.

A colored ROTC Camp, consisting of approximately 68 trainees from Howard and Wilburforce Universities will be conducted at this post from June 12 to July 23. A colored CMTC Camp will be conducted for two hundred and fifty (250) trainees from July 7 to August 5.

The Band will proceed to Ft. Washington, Md., on June 10 for a sojourn there of one month in connection with the conduct of the ROTC Camp at that place.

It is expected that the 1st Battalion will proceed to Ft. George G. Meade on or about Aug. 8 to assist in the training of Reserve regiments at that place. This training will continue until Aug. 21. During this period, it is likely that the Headquarters Company will be stationed at Indiantown Gap, Pa., in connection with the training of Reserve units there.

The annual weeks' march will probably begin on or about Sept. 10. It is expected that the march will terminate at Indiantown Gap Sept. 18, and be followed by the Corps Area Maneuvers. The troops will probably return to Ft. Howard about Oct. 2.

The regiment is commanded by Col. Frederick W. Manley, who has recently joined from the Philippine Islands, where he was Military Advisor to the High Commissioner.

18th Infantry Training

Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.—Col. Royden E. Beebe, Commanding Officer of the 18th Infantry at Ft. Hamilton and Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., has been pleased to announce to his command that more time will be spent at home stations this year than is usually expected. This time will give the regiment an opportunity for a much greater program of sports and more time to enjoy the attractions of the New York area than the regiment has had in the past several years.

For the first time since the World War, the 18th Infantry will utilize a National Guard reservation for training. The rifle marksmanship season opened at Camp Smith, near Peekskill, N. Y., on April 15. Record firing for the regiment will be completed May 29.

Concurrently with the rifle practice, the 1st Brigade Machine Gun and Howitzer School will be held with selected Reserve Officers enrolled in the school in addition to the Regular Army students. Schools in Communications and Intelligence will also operate at the New York National Guard camp.

The 18th Infantry will be tested in the field at the camp by the Commanding General, 1st Brigade. Units participating in the tests will be required to function at full war strength and include the rifle platoon in attack, defense and outpost; machine gun platoon in attack and defense; supply units in defense; and the rifle company and machine gun company in attack and defense.

With the troops divided into two echelons, all training, tests, and firing at Camp Smith will be completed May 29—and the regiment is scheduled to be "at home" until July 2.

At Camp Dix, N. J., this summer, one battalion of the 18th Infantry, plus certain specialists, will conduct the 1937 Citizen's Military Training Camp. Over 2000 candidates for the camp have been accepted and the regiment will train both the Signal and Infantry units.

Later in the summer, moving by organizational motor transportation the regiment will proceed to Indiantown Gap, to take part in the 1st Brigade Command Post exercises.

Upon the completion of the field service, the 18th Infantry will return to their home stations in New York's metropolitan area, and resume garrison training.

Appoint General Kilbourne

The Board of Visitors of Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., has named Maj. Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne, USA-Ret., as successor to Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, USMC-Ret., superintendent, who will retire voluntary October 1.

General Kilbourne, who retired on December 31, 1936, as commander of the 2d Army and is now living in Chicago, was graduated from V. M. I. with the class of 1894.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since April 16, 1937

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Elmer C. Desobry, AGD, No. 33. Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Charles K. Nulsen, Inf., No. 38. Vacancies—None. Senior Lieutenant Colonel—Theodore K. Spencer, Inf., No. 39.

Last promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Jesse B. Hunt, FA, No. 39. Last nomination to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Montgomery T. Legg, FD, No. 46. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—James A. Marmon, FD, No. 47.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—John A. Otto, Inf., No. 70. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Edgar W. King, AC, No. 80. Vacancies—None. Senior Captain—Riley E. McGarraugh, CAC, No. 81.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Willard R. Wolfingberger, AC, No. 13. Officers entitled—None.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lieutenant—Adrian L. Hoebeke, Inf., No. 1953. Officers entitled—None.

Non-Promotion List
Chaplain (1st Lt.) John T. Kilcoyne, USA, promoted to the grade of Captain.

WARRANT OFFICERS' PROMOTION LIST
Tech. Sgt. Benjamin H. Tellejohn, number 74 on list of March 1, last man appointed; accepted as of April 17. No vacancies.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS
April 23, 1937

The following are the last officers who either have been commissioned in or have become due for promotion to the various grades and ranks in the navy.

Line
Rear Adm. Frank H. Badler, Capt. David I. Hedrick, Comdr. Lyman K. Swenson, Lt. Comdr. Lorenzo S. Sabin, Jr., Lt. John E. Burke.

Medical Corps
Rear Adm. Ulys R. Webb, Capt. Frank H. Haigler, Comdr. Henry C. Weber, Lt. Comdr. Clifton A. Young, Lt. Julius C. Early, Lt. (jg) Thomas Ferwerda.

Dental Corps
Capt. J. R. Barber, Comdr. Clements V. Rault, Lt. Comdr. Alfred R. Harris, Lt. William D. Stagner, Lt. (jg) Jesse V. Westerman.

Supply Corps
Rear Adm. Charles Conrad, Capt. H. B. Ransdell, Comdr. Louie C. English, Lt. Comdr. Everett R. Feeney, Lt. J. S. Bierer, Lt. (jg) Leo J. McNulty.

Chaplain Corps
Capt. Edward A. Duff, Comdr. George S. Bentz, Lt. Comdr. Earl M. Criger, Lt. Warren F. Cuthrell, Lt. (jg) Joseph F. Dreith.

Construction Corps
Rear Adm. William P. Robert, Capt. E. R. Norton, Comdr. Andrew I. McKee, Lt. Comdr. Joseph C. Huske, Lt. Victor B. Cole, Lt. (jg) Richard E. Garreks.

Civil Engineer Corps
Rear Adm. Reuben E. Bakenhuis, Capt. Henry G. Taylor, Comdr. Kendal B. Bragg, Lt. Comdr. C. T. Dickeman, Lt. Horace B. Jones, Lt. (jg) Raymond Lamoreaux.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS
April 23, 1937

Last commissioned Last to make number
Major General

Louis McC. Little Louis McC. Little

Brigadier General

James J. Meade James J. Meade

Colonel

Joseph A. Rossell Joseph A. Rossell

Lieutenant Colonel

William B. Croka William B. Croka

Major

John Kaluf Arthur D. Challacombe

Captain

Raymond F. Crist, Jr. William A. Willis

First Lieutenant

William M. Hudson Reynolds H. Hayden

—

COAST GUARD PROMOTION STATUS

Last promotion to grade of Captain—James L. Ahern, Oct. 1936. Vacancies none. Senior Commander—Stanley V. Parker.

Last promotion to grade of Commander—Lyndon Spencer. Vacancies none. Senior Lt. Commander—Joseph Greenspun.

Last promotion to grade of Lt. Commander—S. P. Mehiman. Vacancies ten. Senior Lt. John P. Crowley.

Last promotion to grade of Lieutenant—G. I. Holt. Vacancies three. Senior Lt. (jg) S. R. Sands, Jr.

Last promotion to Captain (E)—Webb C. Magliathin. Vacancies none. Senior Comdr. (E)—Whitney M. Prall.

Last promotion to Commander (E)—J. N. Heiner. Vacancies none.

Financial Digest

Bank clearings in the United States were barely over the amount of the preceding week and were under those of a year ago. The total reported to Dun & Bradstreet for the week ended April 21 was \$5,855,725,000, against \$6,207,962,000 a year ago, a decline of 5.7 per cent.

This contrasted with a percentage gain of 15.1 in a similar comparison a week earlier.

At New York City, where the only loss was sustained, clearings amounted to \$3,462,883,000, a decrease of 16.8 per cent from the \$4,159,811,000 in the similar 1936 week.

A better showing was made at outside centers, which aggregated \$2,392,842,000, or 16.8 per cent above the \$2,048,151,000 in 1936.

Clearings for the past week showed a rise of only \$18,044,000 when compared with the figures for the preceding period.

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Capital Ships vs. Air Attack

(Continued from Page 706)

based aircraft. The fleet in such circumstances is able to bring to bear its maximum concentration of anti-aircraft fire. Nevertheless, the prospect of heavy air attacks under these conditions requires attention. Although our enquiry is concerned with the vulnerability of the ships themselves we think it right to call attention to the necessity of providing a full scale of defense for the bases on which capital ships will have to rely in a future war.

Air Power and Naval Vessels Other Than Capital Ships

43. An interesting feature of the evidence of those who hold that the day of the capital ship is doomed by reason of its vulnerability to air attack is that they do not carry the argument to its logical conclusion. The capital ship is much more strongly constructed and much better equipped with anti-aircraft guns than any other ship. Cruisers and light craft are necessarily far more vulnerable; indeed, it can be said that the capital ship is the one remaining surface craft which, if hit severely by an air bomb, is not liable to be sunk. Yet no partisan of the air has put forward the suggestion that all naval forces are doomed to destruction, that the day of navies is over and that air forces can and must take over the tasks for which the Navy are now responsible. Yet this is the conclusion which properly flows from the arguments which they adduced against the capital ship.

The Argument of Relative Costs

44. No doubt one reason which has led to the selection of the capital ship for criticism is its high cost. Unofficial persons have estimated that for the cost of one such ship a great number of aeroplanes could be built; these estimates, sometimes covering only capital cost, sometimes only maintenance and sometimes both, have varied from 100 to 1,000. Such comparisons, however made, are not, in our opinion, of any value or validity, but we thought it desirable to get at the truth of official calculations. The Admiralty and Air Ministry have collaborated in this investigation and have given us an agreed figure of 45 twin-engined medium bombers as the nearest approximation possible to the equivalent in cost of one capital ship, taking into account all those overhead, maintenance, and replacement and similar charges which should be included to make an effective comparison during the life of the capital ship.

45. We might mention in passing that one witness who appeared before us, and used this financial comparison as part of his argument, was asked by us to work out his own estimate of the cost of providing the number of squadrons which, according to his ideas, could replace our capital ships in their role of defense of trade and territory. The figure that he arrived at, after a sufficiently complex calculation, and omitting the cost of a large number of new aerodromes over the Empire, was the same as the capital cost of 15 capital ships.

46. The fact is that the relative costs of battleships and aeroplanes have not, in themselves, any bearing on the matter. If capital ships are essential to our security, we must have them. We are dependent, as is no other nation, on the maintenance of our overseas trade. We have more to lose by making a false decision in so vital a matter than has any other Power. Yet no other great Naval Power, though with less risk than we ourselves should run, proposes to do away with capital ships. Should we be the first to do so? Surely not, unless the question is settled beyond all possible doubt. We do not find that the question is so settled. It may never be settled without the test of war, but the information at present at our disposal leads us to believe that the day of the capital ship is not over, now or in the near future; to assume that it is, and to cease to build them, would lead to grave risk of disaster.

It is possible to state the matter in the simplest possible terms. The advocate of the extreme air view would wish this Country to build no capital ships (other Powers still continuing to build them). If their theories turn out well founded, we have wasted money; if ill founded, we would, in putting them to the test, have lost the Empire.

VI.—CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

47. We now state the general conclusions which we have reached on the matters in question.

The experiments that have taken place have been extensive and prolonged and the information thus obtained has enabled the Admiralty to adapt the design of capital ships in such a way as to offer greater resistance to attack from the air. Further experiments are, however, essential. Indeed, we are definitely of opinion that, as developments in the power and range of aircraft take place, there should be no cessation in making experiments which should reproduce as far as possible war conditions. To this end the fullest collaboration between the Admiralty and Air Ministry should take place. We do not suggest that anything has been lacking

in ingenuity or perseverance in the experiments that have been made, but it is possible that the closer co-operation of the two Services in an attempt to make the experiments as realistic as possible would be fruitful.

48. We have given full consideration to the information already available as a result of the various experiments and it is plain to us that capital ships cannot be constructed so as to be indestructible by bombing from the air. This would probably be true even if factors of speed, armament and weight were disregarded in the design of the ship so that the thickness of the defensive armour could be indefinitely increased. If this fact, which we regard as being beyond the possibility of doubt, is kept in mind, it throws light on some of the more extravagant criticisms of the policy of building capital ships. The critics have written and spoken as if the issue was between those who deny and those who assert the vulnerability of capital ships to air attack. That is not the real question. In circumstances favourable to an attack from the air which could be driven home by a large and powerful force the most heavily armoured capital ship could no doubt be destroyed, or at least seriously crippled. It is impossible to do more than speculate as to the chances of such a combination of circumstances or as to the degree of success likely to be attained by the attacking force. The real question that arises on the assumption that capital ships are indispensable is whether their design is such as to secure the maximum of immunity from air attack. We have, as above stated, made enquiries in quarters other than the Admiralty as to whether the capital ships of His Majesty's Navy are so designed and we are satisfied that everything is done that experience could suggest, or skill and money could provide.

49. We have made a number of recommendations, some of which are contained in various sections of the Report, to the Admiralty and the Air Ministry.

Signed

T. W. H. Inskip (Chairman),
Halifax
Malcolm MacDonald
Walter Runciman

(Signed) H. R. Pownall,
Secretary to the Sub-Committee.

APPENDIX

As an appendix to the report was a report on bombing trials in the United States, with some comments, as follows:

U. S. A. Bomb Trials

Target Ship New Jersey.—Laid down 1901. No special preparation. No watertight doors in place.

1st attack.—20 x 600 lb. bombs. 15 exploded. Damage not great—no underwater injury.

2nd attack.—10 x 2,000 lb. bombs. No direct hits, but several near misses (one very near). Result was a 5° list after two hours.

3rd attack.—7 x 2,000 lb. bombs. "Fell at the bow." No damage.

4th attack.—3 x 2,000 lb. bombs. One fell 100 feet off. One scored a hit or else fell right alongside. (One failed to explode.) Ship sank in 5 minutes.

Target Ship Virginia.—Sister ship to New Jersey.

1st attack.—14 x 1,000 lb. bombs. "Ten were effective" (presumably near misses) "at varying distances, principally on starboard side."

One direct hit. Ship listed 10° and sank after 20 minutes.

Ostfriesland.—A German battleship built in 1911. She was not watertight before bombing commenced and had a list of two degrees, and was foot deep in draft before the bombing began. Bombing continued for two days. During first day 60* bombs, varying from 230 to 2,000 pounds, were dropped and 13 hits were scored. Little damage was experienced. Ship increased list slightly and deepened her draft by 3 feet. No action was taken to stop leaks.

* The report leaves doubt whether 60 or 52 bombs were dropped on the first day; 52 appears more probable.

On the second day 11 x 1,000 lb. bombs were dropped and 3 direct hits obtained. The result was no vital injury, but a leak started which caused the ship to settle 3 feet forward and 1 foot aft in 4 hours.

After these 4 hours, 6 x 2,000 lb. bombs were dropped. No hits, but 3 near misses, one very close.

Ship sank in 10 minutes, having sustained 16 direct hits from 60 bombs over a period slightly exceeding 24 hours.

Apart from the fact the planes were not fired at, had the crew been aboard it is most doubtful whether the cumulative effect of all this bombing would have sunk the ship. If ship had been in commission, bombing would not have prevented crew from taking steps to stop leaks and pump out.

At a later date U. S. A. carried out a further series of tests of the effect of underwater explosions against the Washington, an uncompleted battleship.

Three 2,000 lb. bombs and two 400 lb. warheads were exploded at the most effective depths under water in contact or close to the ship's bottom. Afterwards ship was inspected and rode out a gale of wind for three days; she had a 5° list. Main condensers were not

affected. Had ship been in commission, the crew could easily have plugged leaks without use of pumps and kept her on an even keel and fit for service in the line of battle.

The jar of these explosions did not even put out candles stuck on deck at the end of the ship. In the end, the ship remained afloat for four days, after suffering these five explosions, without repairs or pumps. She was finally sunk by 14 hits from 14-inch gunfire.

The British Admiralty have also carried out extensive trials both of above-water and under-water explosions of bombs against warships. These tests have shown that from unamped explosions the ship's superstructure suffers surprisingly little damage. The result of tests of under-water explosions coincides with the experience of the U. S. A. trials and with estimates made from previous experience with mines and torpedoes.

1906 or low-powered ammunition in order to use existing ranges.

d. That available appropriations be not diverted towards expedients of such doubtful value as the construction of masked known distance ranges, but in cases where masking can be applied to existing ranges with available material, Corps Area Commanders be allowed to authorize such local expedients and required to approve the safety results attained in each case.

e. That the effort, already successful at certain stations, of securing adequate land areas be continued with the ultimate object of providing all corps areas with land areas whereon all of their Regular Army and National Guard units may receive necessary training in small arms and machine gun marksmanship, combat practice, and antiaircraft firing.

Revise Small Arms Training

An exhaustive study of marksmanship training and small-arms ranges in both the Regular Army and the National Guard has been submitted to The Adjutant General of the Army by the Chief of Infantry.

The Chief of Infantry has also submitted for approval revised marksmanship courses for the rifle, automatic rifle, machine gun and tank weapons. These courses are so designed as to give a high degree of flexibility to marksmanship training by providing courses from distances from 1,000 inches to 600 yards, it is said. The new marksmanship courses are at present undergoing service tests and may be published in time for the 1938 practice season.

Following are the conclusions and recommendations made by the Chief of Infantry and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau with respect to marksmanship training and small-arms ranges:

Conclusions

a. Restrictive devices of the Howland and Woody type are considered inadvisable for general use.

b. Re-opening the study relative to adoption of a less powerful ammunition for war indicates that there is still a possibility of utilizing many existing ranges.

c. Use of reduced ranges (1000-inch) appears to be the most practicable solution to the problem of providing facilities for firing service ammunition in populated areas.

d. (1) Two types of 1000-inch ranges for use in prescribed areas have been developed at the Infantry School.

(a) An open type with 30-foot backstop and "ricochet pits" to control ricochet shots.

Cost about \$2,100.00 for a 4-target range.

(b) A partially enclosed type providing complete safety by means of a covered firing point.

Cost about \$2,300 for a 4-target bay.

(2) Where the above is impracticable due to cost or other reason, resort can be had to .22 caliber firing. A suitable range can usually be improvised at practically no cost for a few hundred dollars a more elaborate set-up can be provided. (See T.R. 1340-B.)

e. Long range firing with service ammunition for all phases of small arms firing is not an essential. Most of the basic elements of marksmanship and collective firing can be taught satisfactorily on reduced ranges with either the .30 caliber or .22 caliber ammunition.

f. The newly revised marksmanship courses recently submitted by the Chief of Infantry have been so designed as to include reduced range firing for part or all of the training when required.

g. Facilities for long range firing and combat practice must still be provided. These could be corps area or regional ranges so located as to be available to troops by use of motor transportation. The amount of firing on such ranges could be reduced by transferring the main training load to reduced ranges at home stations.

Recommendations

a. That the new marksmanship courses and revisions of Army Regulations pertaining thereto, submitted by the Chief of Infantry be published as soon as practicable.

b. That the Chief of Ordnance revise Technical Regulation 1340-B or include in a new 1340-A the details for the construction of open and enclosed 1000-inch ranges as suggested in this report.

c. That consideration be given to the production and issue of limited quantities of

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